

East Bloc Differs on Exodus

Warsaw Cheers
'Good Decision,'
Prague Is Silent

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Reaction to two East-bloc nations to Hungary's decision on East Germans split sharply and predictably Monday along the fault line of change.

Poland loved it. Czechoslovakia tried to ignore it.

And in its first comment on the refugee crisis, the Soviet Union condemned what it depicted as Western attempts to interfere in East Germany's internal affairs. Moscow indicated that it supported East Berlin's position.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz, chief spokesman for the Solidarity movement, which this week will assume control of a new Polish government not dominated by Communists, said: "We are for opening all doors in our common European house. We think it is a good decision and that it enhances this process."

In Prague, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said his government would have no comment on the Hungarian government's decision to open its border with Austria.

The Czechoslovak government newspaper, Rude Pravo, carried only a brief article deep inside the paper. It described the Hungarian announcement as a "one-sided" move that violated treaty agreements between Hungary and East Germany. The story made no mention of thousands of East Germans opting not to return to their homeland and fleeing instead to West Germany.

In Moscow, a statement by the Tass press agency accused "certain political circles and some media" in West Germany of launching a "tendentious campaign" against East Germany. It said that "cases of illegal departure" of East German citizens to foreign countries were being used as a pretext for the campaign.

The German Democratic Republic See EAST, Page 8



Four East Germans showing West German passports at Passau on Monday after crossing the Austrian border into West Germany en route from Hungary.

'We're Here!' Exultant Refugees Reach the West

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

NICKELSDORF, Austria — There was a ritual quality to the passage as the hundreds of refugees flashed their old East German passports to smiling Hungarian guards at the Hegyeshalom crossing Monday, and then produced crisp new West German passports to enter Austria and a new life.

Soon tears and champagne were mingling freely at a guest house immediately over the border, the first landfall in the West. Some danced and passed around bottles of sparkling wine they had bought with their last East European money; others stood frozen in fearful embraces, staring back across the flat, shimmering autumn fields at the life they had so abruptly abandoned.

"This is the finest moment, this crossing into Austria," beamed Beate Frank, 25, a teacher who with her husband and one-year-old son had crossed into Hungary illegally across a river from Czechoslovakia, which East Germans can enter without visas.

"I have dreamed of this since I was a child. But I never thought it would come like this."

We planned for weeks, but even when we left East Germany I never believed we would be here.

"We're here!"

By evening more than 8,000 had crossed, in buses provided by the Austrian Red Cross or in spluttering, smoky little Trabants, the staple of East German motoring for 30 years.

Nobody knew how many were to follow: An estimated 60,000 East Germans were still reported in Hungary as visitors, and many more were there in transit. All were eligible to stop by the West German Embassy in Budapest to pick up the green passport that is their right under the West German Constitution, and continue right on to the border.

In all of the dramatic developments throughout Eastern Europe since Mikhail S. Gorbachev began loosening the iron bonds of the Soviet system, few seemed to capture the contrast of old and new as starkly as Hungary's fateful decision to openly aid and abet defectors from an Eastern ally.

By any measure, the exodus was the greatest from the East since East Germany threw

up the Berlin Wall in 1961 to choke off a river of Germans desperately fleeing to the West.

There was a major difference.

Then they had fled through the last link in a rapidly closing barrier. Now they were being waved across a major breach in that wall by smiling Hungarian border guards, their flight from the Communist world sanctioned by a Communist regime.

■ Joyful Refugees Cry 'We're Free!'

The East German refugees came westward Monday in crowded buses or riding in rusty, smoke-belching Wartburgs and Trabants laden with children and suitcases, correspondents reported from Passau, West Germany.

"We're free, we're free," men cried as they arrived in Austria aboard Hungarian taxis. Red Cross volunteers in Austria waited with maps, steaming cups of coffee and lunch boxes as the refugees started coming across. Children lined up in the morning mist to receive teddy bears and picture books donated by charities.

Officials gave each driver the equivalent of \$54 to drive to West Germany, where citizens

awaited the thousands of refugees who are choosing not to return to their Communist-ruled homeland.

In Passau, just over the Austrian border, the newspaper Passauer Neue Presse published a special section listing 4,000 job openings for East German settlers in Bavaria, wishing them, "Best of Luck for a New Start."

A Red Cross volunteer said the exodus reminded him of the thousands of Hungarians who crossed the same border in 1956 after Soviet tanks crushed the bloodiest revolt in the Communist bloc.

By the time the frontier opened at midnight, about 2,000 people had already gathered on the Hungarian side at Hegyeshalom.

There was a carnival atmosphere, with people hugging one another and raising their fingers in a V-sign. Some shouted, "Viva Hungary!" and one young man carried a makeshift cardboard sign that said, "Thank you, Hungary."

As a long line of cars, horns honking, See BORDER, Page 8

8,000 Germans Swarm to West From Hungary

Citing 'Open Interference,'
East Berlin Assails Budapest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Thousands of jubilant East Germans swarmed across the Hungarian border on Monday to start new lives in the West, and East Berlin lashed out at Bonn and Budapest over the exodus.

After Hungary lifted border barriers at midnight Sunday, more than 8,000 East Germans — mostly young people disillusioned by prospects in their homeland — poured into Austria over five crossing points heading for West Germany.

And Budapest radio reported that an additional 16,000 East Germans had crossed the Czechoslovak border into Hungary in the last 24 hours, apparently intent on joining the exodus. It said more were expected to arrive from Romania and Bulgaria.

Not all East Germans were streaming West, the radio added. "During the course of the day around 26,000 East Germans set off back to their original homes," it said.

Hungary had already said it was willing to allow any of the 60,000 East German tourists in Hungary to leave for the West. The rush to the West was the biggest single movement by East-bloc citizens since the Berlin Wall was erected in 1961 to halt a previous exodus.

First across the West German border crossing at Nickelsdorf was a small orange, East German-made Trabant auto. Hundreds more Trabants packed with passengers clung behind, three abreast.

The Hungarian government, which started pulling down its frontier barriers in May, gave the green light for an organized exodus to start at midnight.

Hungary's decision to allow the exodus ended a bitter diplomatic dispute with Bonn and Berlin but prompted East German criticism.

The official East German press agency ADN said in an angry commentary: "This is an unprecedented event in international life and in relations between sovereign states. It represents open interference in the internal affairs of East Germany."

"Provocation Against East Ger-

many Organized in Military Style — Ice-Cold Trade in East Germans — Pieces of Silver for Hungary," ran the headline of an ADN article.

In a rare attack on a Warsaw Pact ally, the agency earlier accused Hungarian leaders of "handing themselves over to the interests of the West" by agreeing to support this action prepared by West Germany.

Diplomats in Budapest said Hungary, by opening the border,



appeared to have decided that Bonn was more important to its future than East Berlin.

There have been news reports that East Germany was planning to curb travel to Hungary, but the leadership has denied it.

The West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, told his countrymen Monday that "prosperity cannot be allowed to drag on our hearts," appealing for a Christian welcome for East Germans and faith in the future of a reunified Germany.

In a speech to more than 2,000 delegates at the convention of his Christian Democratic Union in Bremen, where he was re-elected as party chairman, Mr. Kohl seized the most divisive issue confronting his nation and scolded those who have grumbled about the invasion of their fellow Germans.

Tackling the immigration issue See GERMANS, Page 8

Kiosk

Labor Party

Slips in Norway

OSLO (AP) — Early returns in the Norwegian general election on Monday showed support for the governing Labor Party of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland dropping sharply by 6.9 percent, to 33.3 percent, its worst showing since World War II.

Many voters transferred loyalties to the Socialist Left Party, which has supported Mrs. Brundtland's minority government since 1986. It gained 4.1 percent to win 9.5 percent. The maverick Party of Progress tripled its strength to 14.1 percent.

General News

Combat in Afghanistan was reported to be heavy as guerrillas stepped up attacks after an uncertain period. Page 5.

The Soviet leadership is facing a new outburst of nationalist fervor in the Ukraine. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Shares in Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. plunged to six-year low. Page 13.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. pleaded guilty to six felony charges. Page 13.

Crossword The Dollar in New York. Down 5.13. DM 1.9871. Pound 1.5466. Yen 146.705. FF 6.8635.

'Fortress Europe' Renewed

U.S. Trade Official Says Protectionism Is Gaining

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Carla A. Hills, the U.S. Trade Representative, on Monday abruptly revived charges that the 12-nation European Community may be laying the foundations of a protectionist "Fortress Europe," to the detriment of U.S. and other world trading interests.

Mrs. Hills said that a series of recent developments in Europe — involving cars, computer chips and TV broadcasting — had reawakened U.S. fears about the community's intentions that she thought had been put to rest earlier this year.

Although she had tried to calm Americans' concerns about a Fortress Europe as recently as April, "I could not now give a speech telling them not to worry," she told reporters.

Mrs. Hills was in Paris for talks with top government officials at the start of a six-nation tour of Western Europe, in which she said she hoped to head off the renewed threat of growing EC protectionism.

Her remarks coincided with a warning by Robert A. Mosbacher, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, that he would express impatience with Japan's failure to open its markets to U.S. goods and services

during talks in Tokyo that begin Tuesday.

In a speech in Seoul on Monday, Mr. Mosbacher had praised for South Korea's efforts to open its markets, but was critical of Japanese progress in this area. (Page 11)

In the European Community in recent months, Mrs. Hills said, "We have had in succession a number of very negative things happen with respect to trade policy."

She added that if the community continued along this path, "it will be very detrimental to the trading system."

Mrs. Hills was particularly critical of an EC draft directive that would require Europe-wide TV channels to carry over 50 percent of European-made broadcasts "where practicable" as the community's post-1992 single market comes into effect.

EC foreign ministers are to make a final decision on the directive early next month. It is regarded as a serious threat by the U.S. motion picture industry, which last year sold TV programs worth \$630 million in the community.

Accusing the community of effectively planning to "censor" TV broadcasts, Mrs. Hills asked whether the next step would be to require that "in the local bookstore

50 percent of the books must be written by European authors."

Although some EC countries insisted that the plan was merely intended to protect their cultural heritage, Mrs. Hills called it "pure and simple protectionism, for which there is no justification whatsoever."

The TV issue, she added, was "creating the impression — the growing, frightening impression — that this is Fortress Europe, which we thought we had under control six months ago."

She said the same message was being sent by EC rules of origin for circuit boards, which were forcing U.S. companies to set up semiconductor manufacturing plants inside the community, and by France's recent attempt to keep Japanese cars made in Britain out of the French market.

Japanese companies wanted to buy circuit boards of "European origin" for their electronic products to avoid high EC anti-dumping duties, Mrs. Hills said. This meant that parts made in the United States were discriminated against and that U.S. firms must make semiconductors in the community or lose sales.

"This is not open trade," Mrs. Hills said. "This is a Fortress Europe."

See FORTRESS, Page 15



A sculptor working Monday on a soldier in a new statue complex in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Tension Is Building in Beijing

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — More than three months after the Chinese Army crushed the democracy movement at Tiananmen Square, the vast desolate expanse still troubles the Communist Party leadership. The square, once open to one and all, is now off limits to ordinary citizens.

Although Beijing is a more relaxed city than it was early this summer, tension is building again as an important date approaches: the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1.

Chinese leaders clearly fear that students or others who took part in the pro-democracy demonstrations will take advantage of the anniversary to begin new protests. Soldiers, keeping a low profile in re-

cent weeks, have once again begun intensively patrolling the city in trucks, on motorcycles and on foot.

The government cannot ignore Tiananmen Square when celebrating the anniversary. The square is

Japan plans to deport more than 600 Chinese refugees, who probably will face punishment. Page 2.

the symbolic center of the nation, where Mao Zedong declared the birth of the People's Republic.

To celebrate the anniversary, the government has planned a tightly controlled series of events, some of them centered on the square. Selected citizens will be invited onto the square Oct. 1 to observe troupes of dancers and singers perform.

About 100,000 people will be as-

sembled there to sing the national anthem. Any spontaneous activity will be strongly discouraged.

Despite Beijing's apparent calm, this remains a bitter city. Some citizens say they would prefer to stay at home Oct. 1 rather than being tapped to join the carefully chosen groups permitted to sing and dance at Tiananmen Square.

"They're rounding up a few people from each work unit to participate," said a young woman, speaking with contempt.

She is a writer and Beijing citizen who supported the student demonstrators at Tiananmen Square.

"They're using the people of Beijing," she said. "There's no spontaneity in this at all."

Soldiers have been guarding Tiananmen Square around the See CHINA, Page 8

Bid to Keep Dollar Down Said to Fail

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The rise of the dollar has "badly shaken" the credibility of the economic coordination process mounted by the United States and its major partners, a new report published Monday charged.

In "Dollar Politics: Exchange Rate Policymaking in the United States," the economists I.M. Destler and C. Randall Henning say that under Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, the Bush administration has failed to take the strong action necessary to moderate the dollar's increases.

In European trading Monday, the dollar moved briefly above the two-deutsche mark level (Page 11).

The study pegs the presumed ceilings at 2 DM and 150 yen. Those ceilings were shattered in May and June, with the dollar "rising to a two-and-a-half year high," the authors wrote. They predicted the gigantic U.S. trade deficit, which had been easing, would rise again beginning in 1990.

The Treasury's weaker commitment "raised the specter of a policy retreat — if not to the laissez-faire exchange rate policy of the first Reagan administration, then at least away from the highly activist approach taken by the second."

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Finance, which published the study, said the coordination "process is now in shambles."

Mr. Bergsten said the study was intended to focus attention on the need for any U.S. administration to give more attention to exchange rate policy, and to publish regular targets for reducing the deficit.

"What we want to do is to protect the world against another Bretton Woods," Mr. Bergsten said. Mr. Sprinkel was under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs at the start of the first Reagan administration and is blamed for ignoring the impact of an overvalued dollar on the competitive abilities of American industry, which triggered much of the trade deficit.

After Mr. Sprinkel left the Treasury, and James A. Baker 3d succeeded Donald T. Regan at the Treasury, the United States led Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada into an effort to deflate the dollar.

The U.S. Ambassador in Prague: 'Shirleyka'

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Shirley Temple Black is the last person you would think to find in Prague these days. But she has just become the U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

As she says herself, her movie career lasted 13 years, a shorter period than her career in public service, which has now lasted 20. In 1987, George P. Shultz, President Ronald Reagan's secretary of state, made her the first honorary U.S. Foreign Service officer in the State Department's history.

If Prague were Rome or Paris, it would be easy to see George Bush's decision to ask her to be ambassador to Czechoslovakia as simply a political reward for long, loyal service to the conservative Republican cause.

But Prague is a difficult post that has usually been held by career diplomats with a background in East European affairs. Asked what her interest in Czechoslovakia

was, Mrs. Black, 61, said she had been in Prague at the crucial moment — Aug. 21, 1968, when Soviet and Warsaw Pact tanks rolled in and brought to a premature end Alexander Dubcek's effort to remodel the Communist system. She was there as a representative of the International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies.

Gustav Husak, who replaced Mr. Dubcek, is almost certainly not going to be the one to try to remodel Communism again, but he is still the Czechoslovak president. It was to Mr. Husak that Mrs. Black presented her credentials on Aug. 23.

"I mentioned that I had been here in 1968," she said, declining on diplomatic grounds to report what his reaction had been. When she spoke the formal diplomatic phrases of the accreditation ceremony in Czech, she said, she asked Mr. Husak if she had wounded his ears, and he answered, "Not very much."

He had seen her in her old films, Mrs.

Black said, and, using the Czech language diminutive, said that his late wife and he had both enjoyed "Shirleykas."

The still-proud star of "Little Miss Marker," "Heidi" and "Stowaway" is aware of the uses, personal and diplomatic, of each one of them. "Shirley Temple opens doors for Shirley Temple Black," she said in an interview in the embassy.

On how she got this job, she said, "I have always told anyone who would listen that I was available for more public service."

"President Bush did not know I had been here," she said, recalling his telephone call to her in Seattle on Feb. 28 to ask her to take the job. "I said yes so loudly and quickly that Charlie asked me what it was I had agreed to do," she said, referring to her husband of 39 years, a California businessman. "It means a great deal to me."

Mrs. Black's diplomatic career began in See TEMPLE, Page 8

Moscow Eyes Ukraine Warily

Rise of Nationalism in Key Area Threatens Perestroika

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
KIEV, U.S.S.R. — The scene has become familiar: a packed conference hall, fiery speeches denouncing the "Soviet empire," the public display of banned national symbols, attacks on the local Communist Party leadership, impassioned calls for freedom and sovereignty. But there is a fundamental difference in the latest outburst of nationalist fervor in the Soviet Union. It is taking place not in some small peripheral republic, but in Ukraine, a crucially important component of the Soviet industrial heartland.

"If we lose the Ukraine, we lose our head," Lenin said in explaining why it was essential for the Kremlin to retain control of a region that holds nearly a fifth of the Soviet population and accounts for a fifth of its industrial output.

The importance of the Ukraine was underlined this year by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev during a visit to Kiev, the republic's capital, and the Dnieper coal basin.

"You can only imagine what would happen if there were disorders in the Ukraine," he told local Communist Party officials. "Fifty-one million people live here. The whole fabric of the Soviet Union would be amiss, and perestroika would fail."

The founding congress in Kiev over the weekend of the Ukrainian Popular Movement, an unofficial mass organization, suggests that unless the Kremlin plays its cards very carefully, Mr. Gorbachev's nightmare could become a reality. After being ruthlessly suppressed by Stalin in the 1930s and 1940s, Ukrainian nationalist sentiment is again asserting itself.

The congress, which ended Sunday with a mass meeting attended by tens of thousands of supporters, heard calls for the transformation of the Soviet Union into a confederation of independent republics and for the resignation of the hard-line Ukrainian Communist Party chief, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky.

In some respects, the movement's platform is much like those adopted by the huge popular fronts in the Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia at their founding a year ago. It calls for political and economic autonomy,

the reversal of decades of Russification in the Ukraine and measures to protect the environment, a particularly sensitive issue in a republic whose territory includes the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Over the last year, the Baltic groups have gradually shifted from demanding regional autonomy to calling for outright independence from the Soviet Union, much to Moscow's alarm. A similar radical-

ization in the Ukraine, the second largest republic in the Soviet Union after Russia itself, could strike a death blow to perestroika. Mr. Gorbachev's drive for renewal.

Fortunately for Mr. Gorbachev, the ethnic and political situation in the Ukraine is not quite the same as in the Baltics. The republic's very size and heterogeneity — the western Ukraine was absorbed into the Soviet Union only after World War II, while the eastern Ukraine has been heavily Russified — makes it more difficult for Ukrainians to rally around a common banner.

Unlike the Baltic fronts, which can claim to represent 80 to 90 percent of the native population of the three republics, the Ukrainian Popular Movement, or Rukh, does not yet command the support of a clear majority of Ukrainians. Its most prominent leaders, including its president, Ivan Drach, are writers from Kiev who have long opposed Mr. Shcherbitsky.

"We didn't have the benefit of 20 years of independence, as the Baltic states enjoyed before the war," said Levko Lukyanenko, a former political prisoner who heads a Ukrainian rights group. "During those years, the Baltics experienced a great national rebirth. We, on the other hand, experienced terrible repression. Our intelligentsia was destroyed."

Leonid Kravchuk, head of the ideological department of the Ukrainian Communist Party, addressed the question from a different perspective. "It's one thing for the Baltic republics to talk about independence, but quite another thing for the Ukraine to do so," he said. "The Baltic republics have only been part of the Soviet Union for the past 45 years; the Ukraine has been united with Russia for the last 335 years."

Soviet and Western historians now agree that the Ukraine suffered more under Stalin than any other Soviet republic. In 1933, when Stalin's forced farm collectivization campaign was at its height, a million Ukrainian peasants are believed to have starved to death. A similar number of Ukrainian intellectuals were shot or sent to labor camps from 1934 to 1940.

Several speakers at the Popular Movement congress, including Mr. Lukyanenko, called for outright independence for the Ukraine. But most of the movement's leaders seem to regard political and economic autonomy within a decentralized Soviet confederation as the limit of feasible politics.

Faced with the problem of preventing the Baltic secession virus from spreading to the Ukraine, Communist authorities seem uncertain how to react. A tug-of-war is in progress between a progressive Kremlin faction that favors a conciliatory line toward nationalist movements and conservatives who see them as mortal enemies.

The Ukrainian leadership under Mr. Shcherbitsky, 71, has accused the new movement of fomenting "civil war." Mr. Gorbachev, on the other hand, seems ready to grant many of their demands for greater autonomy while drawing the line well short of full independence.

Mr. Shcherbitsky's antagonistic approach made him the anti-hero of the Kiev congress. Speakers who denounced the veteran Ukrainian leader were virtually assured of a standing ovation. Some urged that he be put on trial for his handling of the Chernobyl disaster.

There are now some signs that Mr. Shcherbitsky's grip on power may be loosening. His authority was undermined this summer when Ukrainian coal miners staged massive strikes, and several of his key aides were defeated in the elections for the Congress of People's Deputies earlier this year.

If the party apparatus does badly in upcoming local elections, Popular Movement leaders believe that Mr. Shcherbitsky could finally be forced to step down.

"Comrade Shcherbitsky, your time is up," a renegade party official, Ivan Salii, proclaimed to the Kiev congress, provoking one of the loudest bursts of applause.



Boris N. Yeltsin making a point to the press in New York City.

U.S. Kremlin Experts Impressed by Yeltsin

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Boris N. Yeltsin, the Soviet political maverick, won strong applause Monday in the city of the U.S. foreign policy establishment, though the praise was more for his political skills than an endorsement of his program for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Yeltsin, in his first address of a U.S. tour that began in New York on Saturday, spoke for an hour at the Park Avenue headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations, a 68-year-old organization that includes many foreign affairs experts and scholars.

He charmed the U.S. movers and shakers with his mastery of communication and his plea for more urgent and more sweeping changes in a Soviet Union facing multiple crises.

David Rockefeller, the former chairman of the council and of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and who is often considered the chairman of the Eastern establishment, introduced Mr. Yeltsin to the crowd gathered at the former mansion which is the council's headquarters.

His introduction — like Mr. Yeltsin's remarks — cannot be reported under the council's strict off-the-record rules.

After the meeting, Mr. Rockefeller said he found Mr. Yeltsin to be "a charming and impressive person who clearly is a highly skilled politician."

He added that Mr. Yeltsin was perhaps the right sort of

person to "start a whole new trend of Russian history."

George F. Kennan, the author, retired diplomat and perhaps the most noted American Kremlinologist, was, like many U.S. experts, having his first look at Mr. Yeltsin in person.

Mr. Kennan said later that Mr. Yeltsin was a figure "not be underestimated" in his political appeal. He observed that the former Politburo member and current Soviet legislator represented a new generation and handled himself "with self-confidence and humor."

Former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, an honorary chairman and fixture of the council, conversed with Mr. Yeltsin over lunch before the address. He said later that Mr. Yeltsin did "extremely well" and called him "a modern politician" who had somehow managed to emerge in Moscow.

Mr. Vance said he found very interesting Mr. Yeltsin's ideas for changes in perestroika, the restructuring drive of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to make it more effective over a more limited area.

In a similar vein, the Sovietologist Colette Shulman agreed with a key theme of Mr. Yeltsin's message as expressed in a variety of forums.

"I think he's basically right in saying Gorbachev's strategy at the beginning was too broad," she said, "that he should concentrate on a smaller area, especially consumer goods and agriculture."

But while describing Mr. Yeltsin as "an appealing man," she added, "I have reservations about him as a leader."

Japan Plans To Deport Refugees From China

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Attempting to stem the tide of boat refugees landing on its shores, Japan said Monday that it would deport more than 600 Chinese nationals, many posing as Vietnamese refugees, who now seem certain to face punishment once they are returned to China.

The deportation plan marks the first application of a new Japanese policy for screening immigrants. Under the plan, supported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Japan will not accept "economic refugees" who are drawn solely by the country's booming economy and tremendous wealth.

The Japanese government said it would continue accepting refugees from Vietnam and elsewhere in Indochina, who have been arriving in increasing numbers as other Asian ports such as Hong Kong have taken a harder line against accepting refugees. The government also said it would evaluate claims for political asylum from Chinese and others.

So far, however, the Chinese who arrived in a series of boatloads over the past few weeks appear not to be fleeing for political reasons. They have told interviewers that they "came to Japan because they wanted to make money," said Toshio Tsunozaki, the director of the human rights and refugees division of the Foreign Ministry.

It is not clear how many of the 2,300 refugees who have landed in Japan in recent months ultimately will be deported. The ministry said that 657 had already been identified as Chinese or nationals of neighboring countries.

"If we keep that window open, there will be a 'pull factor' that will draw other refugees out," Mr. Tsunozaki said.

Under Chinese law, people escaping from the country can face a variety of criminal charges, though jail terms appear not to have been long. Mr. Tsunozaki said that in talks with Chinese diplomats, Japan had received no guarantee of leniency for the Chinese refugees, who appear to have paid boat operators significant sums to take the trip. But he did say Japan was appealing to China for punishments that "are not harsh."

The sudden influx of refugees this year has faced Japan with a huge and unexpected problem. In 1985, Japan took the extraordinary step of agreeing to absorb 10,000 Indochinese refugees. More than 6,200 Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians have already resettled here.

Mr. Tsunozaki said that to continue accepting Indochinese, "we will exclude pseudo-refugees and distinguish genuine refugees."

Japan also said that it would be expanding some refugee centers to relieve severe overcrowding.

China Sends 2 to Death For Theft

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Two businessmen were sentenced to death Monday for theft and embezzlement as part of the government's crackdown on economic crimes.

Television news programs showed the sentencing, before a large public meeting held in a gymnasium, and both the publicity and the stiffness of the penalties seemed intended to discourage such corruption. The myriad ways in which company executives and Party officials illegally use their jobs to make fortunes were a major concern of the democracy movement this spring, and the government has promised to try to end such activity.

Those sentenced were not known to have been involved in the democracy movement. Most of the arrests and sentences of those active in that movement have not been publicized.

Shen Xiaoping, a former purchasing agent of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was sentenced to death for stealing the equivalent of \$105,000 by submitting false receipts. Two accomplices were given sentences of life imprisonment and of four years in prison.

Wu Keqiang, former deputy director of the Beijing No. 3 Leather Products factory, was sentenced to death for embezzling \$93,000 and for accepting bribes. The Xinhua news agency said that Mr. Wu had been executed immediately after the meeting, but it did not say if Mr. Shen had been executed.

Several others were shown receiving unusually light treatment because they cooperated with the authorities and returned money they had stolen. Three men convicted of embezzling sums ranging from \$2,300 to \$12,900 were shown walking away without facing any penalty because of their cooperation.

Crash Kills Swiss Tourist

Agence France-Press

SALINS LES BAINS, France — One Swiss tourist was killed and 20 persons were injured near here Monday when their bus hit a rocky cliff bordering the road and careened across the highway, the police said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pretoria Police End Use of Whips

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Police headquarters announced Monday that officers would stop whipping anti-apartheid demonstrators because of a "negative reaction" from the public inside and outside the country. The police have used whips along with live ammunition, rubber bullets, tear gas and stun grenades to break up anti-apartheid protests in recent weeks. The whips often were employed because "as a rule it may result in less serious injuries than, for example, batons," a police statement said. The police and demonstrators have clashed almost daily since anti-apartheid groups launched a nationwide defiance campaign Aug. 2. The protests were designed to mobilize opposition to the segregated parliamentary elections held Wednesday, but activists have vowed to press on with their campaign.

Syrian Guns Pound Mountain Towns

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian forces hammered Lebanon's beleaguered Christian heartland with artillery, rockets and tank fire Monday, setting pine forests on fire and trapping thousands of people in mountain towns. The police said that 11 persons were killed and 34 wounded in the shelling deaths in the central mountains that form the eastern flank of the enclave and in clashes along Beirut's dividing Green Line. Two Syrian gunboats intercepted a merchant ship carrying food supplies to the enclave about 20 miles (32 kilometers) off the coast at mid-morning, the police reported. The gunboats escorted the unidentified ship to the Syrian-controlled port of Tripoli in northern Lebanon. The police said they had no details of the ship's nationality.

Prosecution of Papandreu Is Urged

ATHENS (Reuters) — A Greek parliamentary committee recommended on Monday that Andreas Papandreu, the former Socialist prime minister, be prosecuted on charges of illegally tapping the phones of political opponents, newspapers and journalists during his eight years in office.

It was the first recommendation against Mr. Papandreu by one of the committees investigating a series of scandals that rocked the Socialist government before its crushing defeat in June elections. The committee's report will be studied by the 300 deputies in parliament, who will vote next week on whether to prosecute Mr. Papandreu, 70.

Another committee reports Friday on whether there are any links between Mr. Papandreu and a \$200 million embezzlement scandal involving the private Bank of Crete.

Jews Vote to Break Catholic Contacts

LONDON (AP) — The 17-nation European Jewish Congress announced Monday that all formal contact between Jewish organizations and the Roman Catholic Church had ceased because of the dispute over a Carmelite convent at the Auschwitz death camp. "At issue is the word of the church," said Theo Klein, leader of the French delegation to the two-day annual meeting of the congress. "It is difficult to speak with someone when you have this kind of problem."

Mr. Klein, a former president of the European Jewish Congress, said he had asked Jewish organizations worldwide, including those in the United States, to suspend official contacts with the Catholic Church, and there had been no dissent.

Sri Lankan University Official Slain

COLOMBO (AP) — Suspected leftist radicals shot and killed the deputy chancellor of a southern Sri Lankan university Monday after killing the campus chief of security, military officials said.

Elsewhere, authorities said, 53 people have died in ethnic violence since Sunday. The victims included 15 young Sinhalese whose bodies were found in a Kandy district village, officials said.

Military officials said two gunmen stormed into the office of Chandraratne Pathirathnam at Moratuwa University and opened fire. Mr. Pathirathnam, 60, an engineering professor, was hit in the head, they said.

Yugoslavia May Revamp Leadership

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The rulers of Yugoslavia proposed Monday to abolish the collective leadership of the Communist Party and strengthen central party organs to reverse the country's slide into ethnic and economic chaos.

A commission of the party's Central Committee said the party should replace its 23-member leadership with an executive organ headed by a secretary who would hold office for two years and could be re-elected for a second two-year term.

The initiative was intended to improve the party's ability to combat ethnic strife and an inflation rate of almost 900 percent and unemployment of at least 16 percent. It appeared likely to arouse concern in Slovenia and Croatia, which believe that Serbia, the largest republic, would manipulate a strengthened federal party system to impose its control over Yugoslavia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Jordan and Syria to Reopen Railroad

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Jordan and Syria plan to reopen a link of the Hijaz railroad, a line between their capitals made famous by Lawrence of Arabia, a Jordanian official said Monday.

The line, built to carry Muslim pilgrims to Medina in Saudi Arabia, was a target of Lawrence and his Arab allies in their fight against the Turks of the Ottoman Empire before 1916. Mohammed Khrishan, head of the Jordan-Hijaz railroad, said a weekly trip between the two capitals would begin soon and would be "increased to two or three shuttles at a later stage."

Australian Airline Threatens to Shut

CANBERRA (Reuters) — Sir Peter Ables, joint managing director of Ansett Airlines, has threatened to shut the airline rather than give in to domestic pilots over a pay dispute. Sir Peter said on television on Sunday night: "We won't give in. We will win. If I give in I'd rather close the airline forever."

Ansett, its subsidiary East-West Airlines and the state-owned Australian Airlines have not flown planes since their 1,640 pilots resigned Aug. 24 over the pay demand.

South Koreans will no longer need a visa to visit France for three months and French overseas territories for one month starting Oct. 1, the French announced in Seoul.

Sabena's operations returned to normal on Monday but a pay dispute at the Belgian airline remained unsettled. During the weekend, cabin crews suspended a go-slow action that had delayed most flights by two hours for the past three weeks, but said they would resume it on Tuesday. Management threatened sanctions if traffic was disturbed again. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	17	14	0	Bangkok	28	24	0
Athens	21	16	0	Beijing	24	18	0
Berlin	19	14	0	Hong Kong	28	24	0
Bombay	29	25	0	Kobe	24	18	0
Buenos Aires	21	16	0	Manila	28	24	0
Cairo	29	25	0	New Delhi	28	24	0
Canton	29	25	0	Seoul	24	18	0
Cebu	29	25	0	Singapore	28	24	0
Colon	29	25	0	Taipei	24	18	0
Hankow	29	25	0	Tokyo	24	18	0
Hong Kong	29	25	0				
Kobe	24	18	0				
London	19	14	0				
Los Angeles	21	16	0				
Madrid	21	16	0				
Moscow	19	14	0				
Mumbai	29	25	0				
Paris	19	14	0				
Perth	21	16	0				
Port of Spain	21	16	0				
San Francisco	21	16	0				
Singapore	28	24	0				
Taipei	24	18	0				
Tokyo	24	18	0				
Yokohama	24	18	0				

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: SHOW, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 17-27. LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 18-24. PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 19-24. NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 64-74. LOS ANGELES: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 64-74. HONG KONG: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 28-32. SINGAPORE: Showers, Temp. 24-32. TOKYO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-28.

Guarantee From Kiszczak: No Coup

WARSAW — The Communist interior minister of Poland, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, pledged loyalty Monday to the Solidarity-led government and guaranteed that

security forces would not attempt a coup against it.

General Kiszczak said in the Solidarity newspaper *Gazeta Wyborcza* that his presence in the government, along with that of Defense Minister Florian Siwicki, was a guarantee against a coup by disgruntled security officials.

"It cannot be done without the participation of Defense and Interior Ministry people," he said. "The current heads of these minis-

tries exclude their participation."

Generals Kiszczak and Siwicki are among four Communists in the 23-member government of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki that is due to be sworn in Tuesday.

"Theoretically, one can imagine a rebellion by a group of sergeants under the command of a very talented lieutenant," General Kiszczak said. "But it is not in the Polish tradition. This is more possible in Africa or Latin America."

He said that he was ready to depoliticize the Communist-controlled Interior Ministry by banning all party activities there if so ordered by the government.

The general added that he was also disbanding much of the ministry's repressive apparatus and switching staff from political surveillance to crime detection and football crowd control. He said he had ordered cuts in the ministry's telephone tapping, house bugging, clandestine photography and mail-opening operations, reducing them to a "residual form."

Generals Kiszczak and Siwicki have held their ministries since 1981, when they put in effect martial law crackdown ordered by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to crush Solidarity.

Both are viewed with lingering suspicion by many Poles, although they have helped President Jaruzelski implement the changes that brought Mr. Mazowiecki to power.

Their presence is widely seen as a guarantee of ultimate Communist control over Poland and a reassurance to the Soviet Union. But General Kiszczak expressed total loyalty to the new government.

"The prime minister can fully rely on me," he said. "I will very soon call a conference at the ministry and present a new philosophy for our work: subservience to society and subordination to the interests of the democratic state."

Gierek Backs Mazowiecki

A former Polish Communist Party leader, Edward Gierek, said Monday that he wished the government of Mr. Mazowiecki every success in pulling the country out of its economic disaster. United Press International reported from London.

Mr. Gierek was speaking in a BBC television interview. The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said on the same program that his movement's "gravest mistake" was joining the government but that it had had no choice.

Frederic L. Chapin, 60, U.S. Diplomat, Is Dead

New York Times Service

Frederic L. Chapin, 60, a former U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia and Guatemala, died of cancer Friday in Baltimore.

Mr. Chapin served in Guatemala from 1981 to 1984. In 1981, he was the interim charge d'affaires in the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador. Previously, he was a deputy assistant secretary of defense, charged with international security affairs in Latin America in 1980.

He was the ambassador to Ethiopia from 1978 to 1980.

Sir Christopher Chancellor, Former Head of Reuters

LONDON (Reuters) — Sir Christopher Chancellor, 85, who managed Reuters during World

War II and its postwar global expansion, died Saturday.

He joined Reuters in 1930 and served as chief correspondent for the Far East during the Japanese invasion of China.

As general manager from 1944 to 1959, he helped negotiate a partnership agreement with the Australian Associated Press and the New Zealand Press Association, a pact that extended Reuters around the world.

Ailing Mother Teresa Is Visited by Gandhi

The Associated Press

CALCUTTA — Mother Teresa, recovering from a heart attack in Woodlands Nursing Home here, received a visit and a bouquet of flowers from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Roman Catholic nun, aged 79, was put on an external pacemaker during the weekend after suffering the heart attack on Friday. Nursing home officials said Friday that Mother Teresa was still in intensive care but she was responding well to antibiotics and the temporary pacemaker.

Seoul Proposes A 3-Step Plan For Unification

The Associated Press

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Woo proposed on Monday a broad three-step plan for unifying communist North Korea with the capitalist

South. Mr. Roh called on North Korean leaders to help form a Korean commonwealth, an interim association that would work for eventual national unification and end the "tragedy of division."

He offered no timetable, but said he hoped that a summit meeting would be held soon and that a charter for the commonwealth would be signed by August 1990, the 45th anniversary of partition. In the past, there has been no positive response from the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to requests for summit meetings.

Visiting New York City?
Gramercy Park Hotel
Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant. Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service. Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing, Banquet/Meeting facilities.
Singles \$115-125
Doubles \$120-130
Suites \$150-250
Group Rates Available.
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien
Fax 212-505-0535
Telex 668-755
(212) 475-4320
21st St. and Lex. Ave. N.Y.C.
or call your local Uell office.

MICHEL SWISS
BEST TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES
PERFUMES COSMETICS
BAGS-SCARVES-TIES
NOVELTIES GIFTS
15% DISC. TO PORT
1500 PARIS
2nd Floor - 111
(11) 42 51 61 11
PARIS
Monday to Saturday 9 am - 6:30 pm
closed on Sunday

Bakalowitz Chandeliers
Marble Floors
Cocktails
Sea Shells
An extraordinary combination
anywhere in the world.
Except of course at the
PENANG MUTIARA
KOTA BERSERANG
PENANG • MALAYSIA
Telephone: 04-412208 • Telex: MA 0929

Page 7

vat

ch day. It
-newsman
for news.
has been
do little
he public
ly out of
has been

her Rob-
out how
August,
problem-
It's been
tuded.
who like
ig at the
t time is
The drug
in press
of com-

consultant: "All
journalists
wanted
then the
get very
ways to
serious
rived."
ate pro-
getown
hington
conve-
ed only
example
nity.
ch that
mes of
ot feed
w crisis
er.
sup.

gation
at the
ting of
ns, the
of the
it of a
l by a
lorsed

stating
ly ob
ed ac
ot for
urber
light
terna
ned ir
ation
ds c?
2.
unit
e the
-tion
-R
nt, d
ue r
m. n
m. 's
-r
1.
2.
3.
i
r.
rk
n-
id
ay
he

used
ed
0.5
ith
the
use
ual
fell

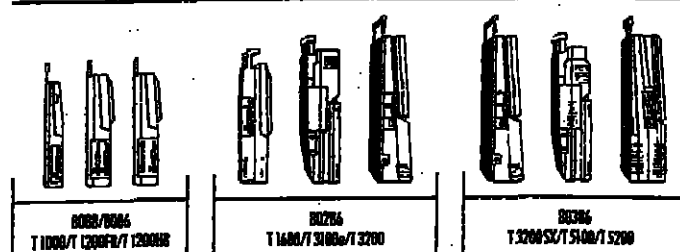
**SOMEDAY ALL OFFICE COMPUTERS
WILL BE LIKE THIS.**



T 3200 SX
80386SX™ Microprocessor

T5200
80386™ Microprocessor

The First Family of Portables



bility. At Toshiba, we think that someday all office computers will be like this. If you want to know more about the new Toshiba T3200SX, please send us the coupon below.

Yes, I want more information about the new
Toshiba T3200SX.

Name	Address
Company	City
Function	Phone

800286, 80386.5X and 80386 are trademarks of the Intel Corporation

in.

our
come

a get
being
all the

In Touch with Tomorrow

TOSHIBA

TOSHIBA Europa (I.E.) GmbH, Hammer Landstrasse 115, D-4040 Neuss 1, Tel.: 02101-158-0

OPINION

In the War Against Drugs, Let Naysayers Stand Down

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Political opposition is in business to oppose; the television medium feels a need to provide "balance"; commentators in print satisfy their following by the wit and acerbity of their denunciation; and plenty of people resent anything that comes from a central authority.

Add a sprinkling of voices who take principled umbrage at a given position or undertaking and you have the Opposition — the legion of super-skeptics and naysayers that instantly derides whatever comes out of anybody's White House.

Let me not knock contrarianism, whose flag I so often fly. It provides a counterweight to Caesarism and is needed in the braking of the president. But in the reaction to George Bush's program to reduce the narcotics traffic,

When a cause reflects public sentiment, the loyal opposition is not obliged to knock it down.

I detect a lockstep knee jerk — the telltale sign of the Oppositionism on automatic pilot, mindlessly assuming that criticism is always constructive.

We see in its order of battle the root-cause, wrapping defeatism in soft-core sophistry. Nothing can be done, they insist, until society is transformed, until nobody is poor. Only then will people in the inner cities stop seeking escape through drugs. This theory overlooks the prevalence of drug abuse by the rich.

Then we have the not enough crowd, objecting to the mere 15 percent increase of money to be spent combating the drug traffickers next year. Senator Joseph Biden, speaking officially for the Democrats, donned wolf's clothing to out-tough-talk the president. He used all the incendiary words of a right-wing kook — "narcocorruption" is especially in fashion — but couldn't quite get the law 'n' order melody.

Listen to members of the more of the same brigade growl "nothing new." (Gun control is their magic bullet.) An assault on the casual user is surely a departure in the shrinking of demand, and use of the armed forces in interdiction will have its impact on supply. Civil liberty does not suffer when the armed forces are used to make certain private planes and boats enter the United States through monitored corridors and designated airfields and harbors.

Don't overlook the advocates of modesty in marketing. They are offended by "War On" as a combining form, preferring to rally the nation in dulcet tones. "No More Slogans" is their catchy slogan.

The more thoughtful troops of the Opposition differ with the administration on spending priorities, and argue for more to be spent on addict treatment and less on interdiction or prison construction. They could be right; they could also be wrong. Americans elected Mr. Bush to make these decisions, and if a midcourse correction is needed, he can adjust accordingly in future years.

The paranoid paratroops of this army are the conspiracy theorists: This war on drugs is all a secret imperialist conspiracy to get the United States involved in a land war in South America. This year, a couple hundred Yankee advisers to help the 80,000 Colombian troops; tomorrow, the great gringo invasion. To Vietnoids, every intervention overseas (except to overthrow South Africa) is another quagmire. Sometimes fairness asks too much. When the cause reflects public sentiment — and most of us agree that more must be done to reduce both supply of, and demand for, drugs — the loyal opposition is not obliged to knock it down, and the media has no responsibility to strain to provide balance.

In Mr. Bush's initiative, campaign strategy or (shh) "war," the power of exhortation has a public value. The president is in the bully pulpit; because he is, the subject of drug abuse has been topical for two months, which is long for the national attention span; this spreading awareness and disapproval, bordering on alarm, may well have an effect deep in the popular culture.

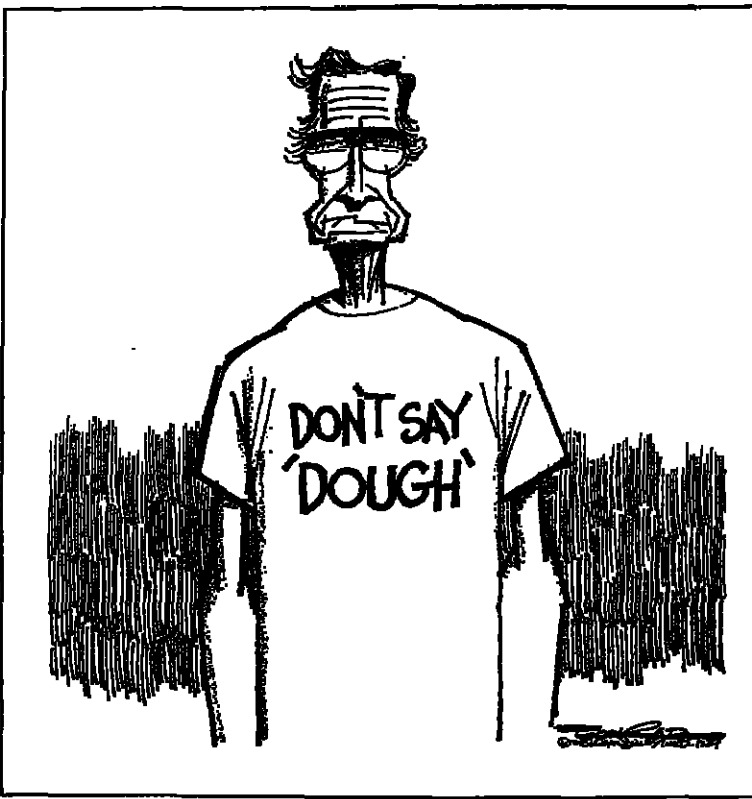
When his warnings on public exposure of cocaine users inhibit many of their parties, that will help cut demand at no cost; as the relentless publicity in mass media about dope being for dopes gets through to the inner cities, at least some peer pressure will build in the right direction. Don't minimize the power of mobilized public opinion.

The Oppositionists would do well to focus on where the added anti-drug money will come from. Senator Pete Wilson of California put in an amendment that the Senate just adopted: eliminate the franked junk-mailings by members of Congress and direct the saved \$45 million to the drug war.

A drop in the bucket, say the not-enoughers. Rather than curse the darkness, Congress should light a candle: \$45 million would rehabilitate more than a few addicts.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Skirmishing Over Drug Policy

A Measured, Serious Plan

CRITICS complain that there is too much law, not enough persuasion, in the Bennett report [the Bush administration's plan to step up anti-drug efforts]. It retains the traditional split in drug expenditures: 70 percent for law enforcement and 30 percent for education, prevention and treatment. But those who complain that this skews spending to the supply rather than the demand side of the drug problem make the false assumption that law enforcement has no effect on demand.

Of course it does. Millions of Americans who might otherwise have an occasional joint don't — because it is illegal. We do not know how to treat crack addiction and we probably know less about how to prevent drug-taking in the first place. While studies are commissioned and collated, ordinary folk ought to be able to walk their streets and breathe. Stigmatize drug use. Punish the user. Suppress the street trade. The program is measured and serious. It may be as much as government can do. Modesty, when government confronts drugs, is becoming.

— The syndicated columnist Charles Krauthammer.

Toughness Is Not Enough

ONE of the great intonations of anti-drug rhetoric is "toughness." But even if the drug cartels were crushed and cocaine wiped from the face of the earth, the alienation and lack of confidence in the future that have spawned drug gangs would still be there. Amphetamines, angel dust, alcohol, airplane glue — all made in America — would replace cocaine instantly if the misery of the underclass were not reduced.

Wars are won because they become a society's absolute priority. When the lives of children become more important than bombers, pork-barrel politics and tax breaks to the super-rich, America will be on its way. Until then, the sober truth is that Americans have the wallet but they don't have the will.

— Danny Goldberg, head of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California, in the Los Angeles Times.

Feeding That Ravenous News Goat

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON — The latest news rage is the drug epidemic. It is not new, of course. This epidemic has been raging for some time.

But the drug problem is "on the screen," as we say in the journalism trade. It is the issue du jour. "One Nation Under Drugs," says one television network. "A Plague on the Nation," warns another. President Bush was moved to declare a war on drugs. Again.

It does not make sense, in a society where any topic can be pursued, that hard news comes in clumps as the media giant focuses on one subject at a time. Sometimes this attention comes naturally — as it did when the government of China decided to kill peaceful protesters. But at other times, one issue seems to bubble suddenly out of the stew. The crisis of the moment appears and then, plop, disappears back into the muddle, replaced by the crisis of the next moment.

Pesticides were the American obsession of last spring. Last fall it was how nuclear weapons plants were operating. A while back it was drunken driving.

Sometimes an event triggers a long period of obsession about one topic.

News organizations can tell you that a natural disaster or other tragedy usually holds the public's attention longer than, say, a congressional hearing.

Times Mirror Corp. has been studying the public's reaction to certain news stories over the last three years. It found that 80 percent of those surveyed were very interested in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, and 69

MEANWHILE

percent followed the story about the little girl in Texas who fell into a well and was finally rescued.

But sometimes the news media simply decide that a story is THE story. In the case of problems at nuclear bomb factories, The New York Times first began focusing on it. People who lived in the areas that The Times wrote about suddenly found local editors interested in the subject. One reporter told me that he rewrote three old stories that had generated almost no interest at the time but that, on the second go-round, dominated his newspaper's front page.

Yet those nuclear-plant problems were closely watched by only 25 percent of the public, the Times Mirror found.

At other times politicians or interest groups try to catch the eye of the media giant. They use press conferences, demonstrations, anniversaries, presidential speeches. Some of this news can put a parrot to sleep. The big deal that was made about the 20th anniversary of the Woodstock rock festival, for example: The Times-Mirror surveys show that about 9 percent of the public was paying attention.

The public has figured out that sometimes what passes for news is really journalism's Hamburger Helper. It

serves to fill up the paper each day. It "feeds the goat," as one ex-newspaperman used to refer to the daily need for news.

For some time, Washington has been full of stories that seem to do little more than feed the goat. The public reads about this news mostly out of civic duty. Washington news has been out of vogue lately.

A Boston Globe writer, Walter Robinson, working on a story about how slow the news business is in August, decided that Washington's problem wasn't seasonal any more. "It's been August all year long," he concluded.

Washington is full of people who like their news hot. They like being at the center of the whirlwind. A quiet time is known in the trade as "death." The drug story looks to the Washington press corps like a bus does to crowd of commuters waiting in the rain.

Greg Schneider, a political consultant in Washington, put it this way: "All these people are here — both journalists and politicians — because they wanted to be in the national spotlight. When the spotlight is turned off, they get very uncomfortable and try to find ways to get it to turn on again. It's a serious problem, drugs, but a little contrived."

Michael Robinson, an associate professor of government at Georgetown University, says that for Washington journalists the drug story is also contrived. Television cameramen need only go across town to find the worst example of what crack does to a community.

But the rhythm of news is such that even drugs — with its subthemes of murder, money and sex — cannot feed the goat forever. Look for a new crisis by, say, the last week in September.

Washington Post Writers Group

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Vote-Watching in Panama

Contrary to Thomas Hammarberg's article ("Elections Need World Supervision," *Opinion*, Aug. 25), the problem in Panama was not the failure of the election observation effort, but the Noriega regime's unwillingness to recognize a victory by the opposition coalition.

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, which previously sponsored high-level observer delegations for elections in the Philippines, Haiti, Chile, Pakistan and Paraguay, conducted a comprehensive and effective monitoring of the Panamanian election campaign, the voting and the counting process.

The effort began two months before the Panamanian elections with the dispatch of a delegation representing former President Jimmy Carter of the United States and President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela that critiqued the election laws and evaluated the campaign environment.

Subsequently, NDI teamed with its Republican Party counterpart to organize a 28-member international dele-

gation for the elections. The delegation visited polling sites throughout the country and monitored the counting of ballots. The day after the elections, the delegation identified the nature of the fraud and, based on an assessment of a quick-count operation conducted by a church-led group in Panama, endorsed the opposition victory.

Mr. Hammarberg is correct in stating that the idea of using internationally observed elections is gaining increased acceptance. However, the need is not for more standards; as Mr. Hammarberg notes, the International Human Rights Law Group's "Guidelines for International Election Observing," published in 1984 and used by various organizations since then, sets forth basic standards of a procedural and substantive nature.

But the international community should deny legitimacy to any regime that assumes office after a fraudulent election.

LARRY GARBNER

Senior consultant,
National Democratic Institute
for International Affairs,
Washington.

REBORN

There's so much more about the new Volvo 740.

More power, more safety, more comfort and more environmental protection.

The reborn Volvo 740 has a host of "new look" technological features, including an optional third generation turbocharger that provides more power faster. A diagnostic system fitted to all our 4-cylinder catalysed engines eases fault-finding during servicing; and warns drivers if a fuel or ignition fault occurs that would create high emission levels.

Naturally, the new Volvo 740 maintains our deep rooted safety tradition. A new automatic differential lock available on some models ensures better traction on

slippery road surfaces, while the Volvo safety belt tensioner further lifts our acclaimed level of crash safety. We even provide an airbag as an optional extra on our continental European models.

Nor does the Volvo 740 stint when it comes to comfort. The orthopaedically-designed seats help take the stress out of driving, while our advanced optional electronic climate control unit religiously maintains the desired interior temperature whatever the weather.

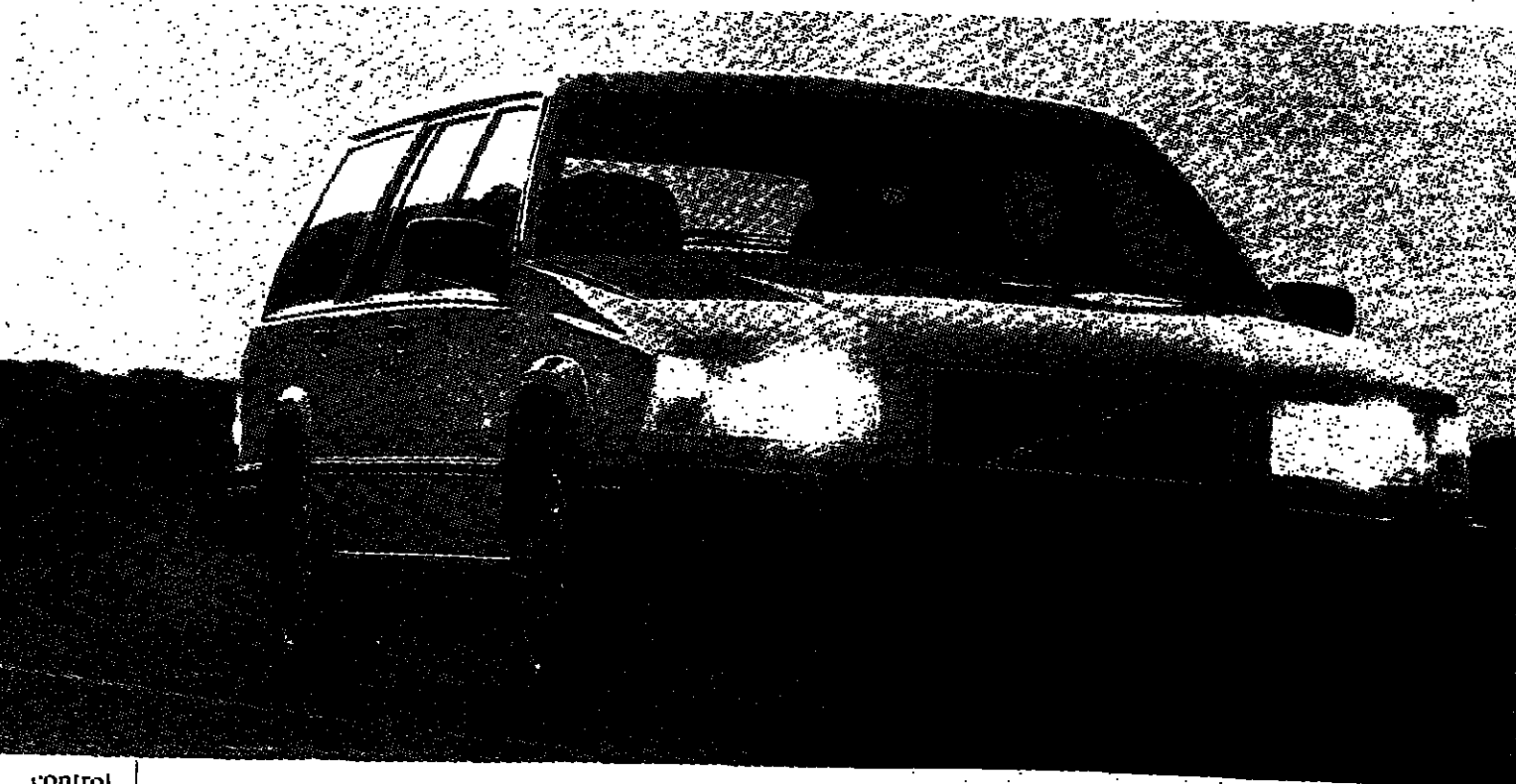
The distinctive appeal of the Volvo 740 has been boosted by design changes giving the car a softer, rounder look. An attractive

new front grill is complemented by re-styled headlamps. Plastic frontwing liners give increased protection against dirt and rust while reducing interior road noise.

And because we care deeply about the environment, the Volvo 740 is being equipped with probably the world's most efficient systems for emission control.

Take a close look at how much the reborn Volvo 740 offers. We know you'll be impressed.

VOLVO



A Safer Car For People Who Care.

09K10150

Colombia Looks to the Costs

Winning the Drug War Means an Economic Depression

By Joseph B. Treaster

BOGOTA — As Colombia's stepped-up campaign against drug trafficking goes into its fourth week, many Colombians are divided over the wisdom of trying to shut down abruptly the country's most lucrative industry.

Both government and independent economists say that a sudden halt to the drug trade, which last year yielded \$4 billion, would throw the country into a deep recession that might last four or five years.

Government officials deny that economic concerns are a factor.

"President Virgilio Barco Vargas is committed to this fight," a government official said. "I've never heard any government ministers or important pressure groups argue that we should soften the effort for economic reasons."

He added, "On the other hand, there are decent people who would prefer to keep things as they were." Immediately after President Barco declared war on the drug traffickers on Aug. 19, 11,000 people were arrested and hundreds of planes, boats, cars and weapons were seized.

But since then the traffickers have had the government on the defensive with almost nightly bombings in Medellin, the country's drug trafficking hub, and sporadic attacks in the capital.

The income from cocaine last year was more than three times the \$1.2 billion expected this year from coffee, Colombia's leading legal export. Eighty percent of the cocaine consumed in the United States is processed in Colombia.

The Colombian government and

independent economists estimate that as much as \$1.5 billion in drug trafficking profits circulated in the Colombian economy last year, accounting for 20 percent of the country's total export earnings.

By some estimates, as many as 300,000 of Colombia's 32 million people may be directly or indirectly employed in the cocaine business and as many as 1.2 million may benefit from the proceeds.

"If the narcotics trafficking stopped suddenly," said Fernando Tenjo Galarza of the Department of National Planning, "it would be like having a coffee crisis and oil crisis at the same time."

In recovering from a cocaine-induced recession, economists said, Colombia would need substantial aid from the United States and other countries.

Colombia might also ask for leniency in repaying its \$16 billion foreign debt, which now devours 42 percent of its export earnings.

The drug barons have amassed fortunes that exceed anything previously known in Colombia.

■ Ex-Medellin Mayor Killed
Gunmen on Monday killed a former mayor of Medellin who crusaded to oust drug cartels, news agencies reported from Bogota.

The police said that Pablo Pelaez Gonzalez, 45, was hit by seven bullets fired from a taxi by at least two gunmen as he was being driven to the offices of his metal products company. His driver was killed and a bodyguard wounded.

Mr. Pelaez, who served from 1984 to 1986, founded a local civic drive called "Love for Medellin," aimed at eliminating drugs and crime. Last week, troops in Medellin arrested suspected leaders of a

cocaine "hit squad" that mockingly called itself "Love for Medellin."

Near Medellin, invaders set fire to a farm owned by the head of the government oil company.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Monica de Greiff, who went to the United States last month amid death threats by drug traffickers, returned to Colombia on Sunday night and met Monday with President Barco, her office said.

In Atlanta, the reputed finance chief of the Medellin "cartel," Eduardo Martinez Romero, pleaded not guilty to laundering \$1.2 billion in drug profits. He was held without bond.

■ Offensive in Peru
A joint Peruvian-American anti-drug force has begun a major offensive against cocaine traffickers in Peru, including raids that destroyed three jungle laboratories in a day, after a seven-month halt in operations, the Los Angeles Times reported from Bogota.

[In Washington, President George Bush said Monday there was "no contemplation" of combat roles for U.S. servicemen sent to Latin America. The Associated Press reported.]

The missions were flown by helicopter on Friday from the newly expanded base at Santa Lucia in the heart of the Upper Huilaga Valley, which is protected by mine fields, sandbag bunkers and sensitive electronic detection gear.

As many as nine American-piloted helicopters, armed with twin M-60 machine guns, ferry units of six Peruvian police officers and two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agents on each of the strikes, the spokesman said.

EAST: Move Splits Bloc

(Continued from page 1)

public is an inalienable part of the Warsaw Treaty," Tass said. "It is our true friend and ally."

The Soviet press has also practically ignored the mass exodus of East German refugees to West Germany via Hungary and Austria. But the Kremlin has pointedly refused to intervene in the dispute between Hungary and East Germany.

During visits to Bonn and Paris earlier this year, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, brushed aside questions about German reunification. He said that the Berlin wall, constructed by East Germany to stop a flood of refugees to the West, "may vanish when the conditions that brought it into being disappear."

As part of a fundamental schism in the Warsaw Pact — a split caused, in part, by the changes under way in the Soviet Union — the Prague government has joined with East Germany in staunchly resisting the tide of electoral and economic change that has radically altered the political landscape of both Poland and Hungary in the past nine months.

As Poland and Hungary move toward a West European political model of free markets and open elections, East Germany and Czechoslovakia have stayed with a Communist system strictly controlled by aging party officials.

A Western diplomat in Budapest said Monday that the Hungarian decision appeared to have been a "surgical solution" to an intractable problem.

"It does substantially alleviate what has been an awful dilemma for the Hungarian government," he said. "The feeling in the Hungarian government was to go in favor of a surgical solution, instead of dribbling out the agony day after day with the escape of few East Germans into Austria."

■ U.S. Lands Action

The United States praised Hungary on Monday for having had the courage to let East Germans emigrate to the West and urged East Germany to institute political and economic changes, Reuters reported from Washington.

A State Department deputy spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said Hungary's unilateral action allowing thousands of East German emigrants to cross into Austria toward West Germany had "courageously resolved what threatened to become a problem of great magnitude."

GERMANS: Thousands Surge Across Hungarian Frontier Into West

(Continued from page 1)

head-on — at least in the case of ethnic German refugees — Mr. Kohl vowed, "We will turn no one away."

He dismissed as "ignorant banter" the complaints of some West Germans that refugees were streaming westward for purely economic reasons.

"They don't see that these people have left their homes, their jobs, their friends and their loved ones in order to live here," Mr. Kohl re-

proached the resentful. "How great the oppression must be for them to give up everything."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's foreign minister, thanked the Hungarian people and government for allowing thousands of East Germans to travel to the West, a decision he said was proof of the humanitarian spirit of Hungary's reformist movement.

In a message to his Hungarian counterpart, Gyula Horn, he praised what he called "the brave

decision of the Hungarian government. We shall not forget this act."

Mr. Horn said agreements between Hungary and its Communist neighbors damaged its interests and some should be dropped or changed.

Commenting in an interview with the Spanish newspaper ABC, Mr. Horn said he did not expect relations with East Berlin to be affected by suspension of the 20-year-old pact under which the two countries agreed not to allow each

other's nationals to leave for third countries even if they had visas.

He added that another refugee problem was beginning — that of Romanian, Czechoslovak and Soviet citizens in Hungary. "They can leave but they have problems finding countries which will accept them," he said. "In October an office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will open in Budapest, which will alleviate the situation."

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

TEMPLE: New Envoy in Prague

(Continued from page 1)

1969 when President Richard Nixon made her a U.S. delegate to the United Nations. President Gerald R. Ford made her ambassador to Ghana in 1974, and later the first woman to hold the position of White House chief of protocol. That ended when a Democrat, Jimmy Carter, took over the presidency in 1977.

Mrs. Black brings many surprisingly apt qualities to the new job.

She has, as she described in her 1988 autobiography "Child Star," published by McGraw-Hill, an actor's almost photographic memory, the instinctive feel for the ways of professional diplomats (saying today is "31 August" instead of "August 31," for example), and the skills of personal diplomacy that put her young Marine guards, who may have heard about her movie career from their grandmothers, if at all, as much at ease as Mr. Husak is with her.

What she says she wants to do now is improve U.S. relations with Czechoslovakia and urge the changes here that are necessary to bring about that improvement — an end to restrictions on human rights, freedom of speech and assembly.

She said she recognized that it would not be easy. Mr. Husak and his colleagues are in power because they clamped down on those rights at Soviet insistence in 1968, long

before Mikhail S. Gorbachev had allowed the winds of change to blow from Moscow and through Eastern Europe.

"I was in Vienna in August 1968 for a meeting of the International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies, of which I was co-founder, and we wanted a 20th country to join," she said. "They asked for a volunteer to go to Prague to get Czechoslovakia to do it, and my hand always goes up first."

"I got a visa and bought a one-way ticket to Prague on the train, and got here on 17 August," she went on, remembering how a delegation of journalists and officials escorted her to the Alcron Hotel on Stepanka Street. Things went well, and by Aug. 20 the Czechs were about to join.

"I was having a meeting with the rector of Charles University, and at 4 P.M. a secretary came in and told me, 'Your meeting with Mr. Dubcek in 15 minutes is canceled — he is all tied up.' Those were the exact words."

Unaware of what was happening, Mrs. Black said, she returned to the Alcron, where she gave a press conference that lasted, as those things do in this part of the world, for five hours. By the time she finished, it was too late for dinner and she went to bed.

"At 11 I got a strange phone call from a gentleman speaking mostly Czech," she said. "I understood 'airport' and 'you must come down to lobby,' and of course I didn't. At 10 minutes to midnight, I began hearing shelling, shooting, and I think a bomb, but I thought it was a drill."

"It wasn't until the next day that my guide came back and told me: 'You will not see Mr. Dubcek, and you will not leave from the airport today. We have been invaded.' There were tears in her eyes."

"That night, after curfew, in the lobby looking out at the street, I saw a Czech middle-aged woman shaking her fist at the soldiers. She was shot in the stomach and went down. That was a bad sight. 'Nothing crushes freedom as substantially as a tank.'"

Kohl Re-elected Party Chief

Reuters

BREMEN, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl was re-elected chairman of his Christian Democratic party on Monday but with a record number of votes against him. More than three-quarters of the delegates at the party congress voted for Mr. Kohl to stay on as party leader for the next two years and take them into the 1990 general election, but 147 of the 738 delegates voted against the chancellor, who was the only candidate.

CHINA: Tension Mounts as Anniversary Approaches

(Continued from page 1)

clock ever since the army invaded the city and forced the students off the square in the early morning hours of June 4. The soldiers now permit only those with special passes to enter the square. Automobiles, buses and bicycles can pass by the square, but pedestrians are not allowed to walk near it.

Security officials are checking identification papers throughout Beijing to prevent "counterrevolutionaries" and outsiders from infiltrating the city. City residents must carry papers wherever they go.

Starting Friday, citizens throughout the country must carry their identification cards.

The presence of martial law troops still pervades the capital. Martial law was imposed May 20, when thousands of soldiers at-

tempted to enter the city only to be blocked by hundreds of thousands of Beijing citizens.

The authorities justify martial law by asserting that the army must guard against "bad elements" who seized weapons from soldiers during demonstrations near Tiananmen Square.

Many citizens suspect that some leaders, such as the unpopular prime minister, Li Peng, want to keep a military grip on Beijing because they can use it to crush their opponents and maintain political control.

Press reports say that Beijing will begin to look like a sea of flowers around Sept. 15, with a million flower pots set out to honor the anniversary.

At Tiananmen Square, 11 huge

sunflowers will be sculpted from smaller flowers. The flowers are to represent China's 1.1 billion people.

At roughly the same spot where the student protesters erected their goddess of democracy statue, the government will erect a statue portraying a quartet of idealized Chinese Communists — a soldier, a worker, a peasant and an intellectual.

The government has flooded Beijing with good quality food in an apparent effort to mollify citizens who have complained about shortages and high prices.

Recent press reports proclaimed that residents of the capital now have access to more low-priced milk and eggs than urban dwellers elsewhere in China.

BORDER: Joyous Refugees

(Continued from page 1)

crossed into Nickelsdorf, dozens of refugees jumped out to dance in the streets.

"At last!" one said. "I don't believe it!"

West Germany prepared about 6,500 beds for the refugees, most of them in tent cities around Bavaria.

Austria, which waived visa requirements and reduced customs formalities for the East Germans, sent two special trains to collect refugees from a camp at Zanka, on Lake Balaton. Several cars on the regular Budapest-to-Vienna express train were reserved for the refugees. The Austrians also provided 80 buses, while West Germany provided 40 train cars to transport refugees arriving without automobiles.

Most of the refugees who arrived by car drove straight through Austria, and the first headlights were seen coming through fog at the Suben checkpoint at 3 A.M. By mid-morning, about 2,000 refugees had reached West German territory.

West German officials, revising their estimates upward, said they expected up to 10,000 refugees on the first day of the exodus.

Many families had been on vacation in Hungary when they learned about East Germans taking refuge in West Germany diplomatic missions in Budapest, Prague and East Berlin.

"It started out as a game, but well, two weeks in a Red Cross camp and here we are," said an engineering student from Dresden.

(AFP, AP, NYT, WP, Reuters)

Papua New Guinea Murder

Agence France-Presse

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — John Bika, a provincial official on Bougainville Island, was killed Monday by gunmen, authorities said. It was the first murder of a government official since last November, when a guerrilla war against the huge Australian-run copper mine on the island

Missing someone back in the States?

Family, friends and business associates in the U.S. are so easy to reach with the AT&T Card.

No coins are needed, since all your calls are automatically billed to your VISA® or MasterCard® account. And you'll get an itemized monthly statement.

To apply, all you need is a valid U.S. Passport, and a valid VISA® or MasterCard®.

Just call one of the 24-hour toll-free** numbers below for your application, and ask for extension 174:

Belgium 11 7658
Denmark 0434 0268
France 19**05 90 21 27
Italy 1678 74 090
Netherlands 06**022 0062
Sweden 020 795 616
Switzerland 046 05 3060
United Kingdom 0800 89 1132
West Germany 01 30 98 69

From other countries, write to:
AT&T International Information Center
P.O. Box 619475
D.F.W. Airport, Texas 75261-9990
USA

*Must be issued by a U.S. bank.
**Some countries may charge a nominal fee as part of toll-free service.
***Await second dial tone.



ARTS / LEISURE

Calvin Klein In London With New Obsession

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Calvin Klein came of age in 1989. He set up his now billion-dollar company 21 years ago, with, as the fashion legend has it, a \$2,000 loan from Barry Schwartz, his friend from the Bronx.

This year, there are other signs of maturity in 47-year-old Calvin Klein's perennially boyish persona. He is in London this week with his horseback-riding wife Kelly to launch his new fragrance, Eternity, named after a ring from the Duchess of Windsor collection that Klein bought his wife along with a string of milk-white royal pearls.

"Love, marriage, commitment, I think it is a feeling that is happening all over, a romance with commitment is what today's modern woman wants," says Klein, whose memorable ads appeared 10 years

ago with Brooke Shields in skintight Klein jeans posing. "Nothing comes between me and my Calvin."

A lot has happened in the last decade, and Calvin Klein has an uncanny knack of anticipating changes in the public mood, which now decrees that sex is going out of fashion. The designer's last fragrance, Obsession, with its ads of writhing naked bodies, was primarily responsible for pushing fragrance sales in the United States and Canada to \$400,000 at retail.

SUZIE MENKES

"I am a pretty stable person, but I am obsessed with my work," Klein said then. "I am obsessed also with my daughter and I get very intense about our relationship. Everybody has an obsession."

That was a pretty accurate summing up of the aspirational having-it-all era in the mid-1980s. Earlier, when Klein hoisted an ad for men's underpants high above Times Square — and then launched an almost identical line for women — he also encapsulated a fashion and sociological moment, the erotic androgyny of the 1980s.

So, now that Calvin Klein speaks up for "romance with commitment," should we believe that this is a message for fashion and society in the 1990s?

Throughout the advertising campaign, Klein's new fragrance, Eternity, is within the framework of the built with his early collections.

They have always had an architectural simplicity, a sparseness and lack of fuss that has made Klein king of American sportswear. His fashion heroine, he says, is Claire McCordell, whose functional classics in the 1940s shook American fashion free from the influence of Paris.

"I take risks with my clothes," Klein is prepared to admit. "I am willing to make things so pure and understated that they could be depressingly boring. I have the guts to do what I believe in fashion."

In spite of his international reputation, Calvin Klein's business has been built entirely in America. Now he is launching his line at Harvey Nichols in London, as a bridgehead to the rest of Europe.

"Within five years, Calvin Klein products will be available throughout Europe," says a spokesman for the company, although it is likely that only Barry Schwartz, who is a 50-percent equity partner with Klein and oversees the business side, would make that decision.

However, as the fragrances are now owned by the multinational company Unilever, it might see a European distribution of the clothing as a necessary complement to fragrance sales.

Calvin Klein's current collection is also American, in that it is built on the active, Big Country lifestyle that Calvin and Kelly have now adopted.

They have refurbished their home in East Hampton, New York, with glowing hearths and old oak floors, representing a return to "real values." They spend quality time at another home in Palm Beach, where Klein is following in Kelly's hoof prints by taking up riding as well as sailing and tennis. Even their five-story town house on Manhattan's Upper East Side is now filled with Shaker furniture.

It is a long way from the Warhol whirlpool of downtown social life, into which Klein plunged after his first marriage was over. He finished up checking into a detoxification clinic.

Excess, opulence and extravagance are over in fashion for the 1990s. But Calvin Klein has a very tight hand with luxury. "I like clothes that slide when the body moves," he says.

His cable-knit sweaters, the color of double cream, lap but don't touch as pale, sort and pink-tinted as facial skin. A wrap silk blouse shivers across the breast above plain black pants. Even checked hacking jackets have the sensuous drape of silk and cashmere woven into the tweed.

Calvin Klein has made big money out of fashion through diversifying into menswear, the infamous jeans, cosmetics, belts and underwear. The company's total turnover sales, is \$1.2 billion. But part of the designer's superstar status comes from his own personality — the film-star good looks,



The designer Calvin Klein, top right, and at left his outfit with wrap top and soft pants and, at lower right, a combination of cable-knit cashmere sweater with shearing jacket and jodhpurs.

checked hacking jackets have the sensuous drape of silk and cashmere woven into the tweed.

Calvin Klein has made big money out of fashion through diversifying into menswear, the infamous jeans, cosmetics, belts and underwear. The company's total turnover sales, is \$1.2 billion. But part of the designer's superstar status comes from his own personality — the film-star good looks,

the ocean-blue eyes and the wife he took in his own blonde, clean-cut image. She is his one-time assistant Kelly Rector.

His status is recognized not just by the inevitable invitation to the Malcolm Forbes birthday blowout, but by a reception held Monday Park home of U.S. Ambassador Henry Catto and his wife, Jessica. Luring Calvin Klein to Harvey Nichols is a coup for the Knights-

bridge shop in its store war with the more famous Harrods down the road.

But what of the future? There are signs that Calvin Klein's new, relaxed lifestyle has dampened his passion for fashion. He seems less and less willing to talk clothes. 27th Street premises in New York are also seeing less of him. There is talk that he and Barry Schwartz might sell up to an ardent suitor.

Bayreuth Opens Tokyo Hall

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — It was one of the hottest tickets of this cultural season. For four nights, the last of them Sunday, the Richard Wagner Festival from Bayreuth, West Germany, offered its sumptuous production of the composer's "Tannhäuser" in the opening of Tokyo's sleekest and newest cultural center to the cheers of audiences and the acclaim of Japan's critics.

Each night, Wolfgang Wagner, grandson of the composer and the artistic director of the festival, stood at center stage of Orchard Hall at the Bunkamura (Culmure Village) here, accepting audience ovations.

Tickets, ranging in price from \$85 to \$285, sold out the first day. Spokesmen for the festival said Wolfgang Wagner and the entire company were extremely pleased with the rich acoustics of the new 2,150-seat hall, a shoebox-shaped auditorium with swept-back balconies and subtle horizontal and vertical lines. "It's a phenomenal sound," one official said.

Japan has long been a stopping point for major opera companies, ballet troupes and orchestras of Europe and America.

But the Bayreuth Festival's appearance was a coup for the Tokyo Group, a business conglomerate of department stores, supermarkets, real estate, railroads and other enterprises.

Tokyo Group built the \$160 million Bunkamura and lured Bayreuth to open it by bringing its chorus, orchestra and costumes — 291 people in all — to perform outside of Germany for the first time since the founding of the festival by the composer in 1876.

The sets had to be built in Japan, however, since they could not be transported quickly enough after the last "Tannhäuser" of this summer's festival in Bayreuth two weeks ago.

"You know, tickets are very expensive at Bayreuth, and it is next to impossible to get seats anyway," said Giuseppe Sinopoli, conductor of the "Tannhäuser" performances here and at Bayreuth. "I guess the Japanese found it easier to bring Bayreuth here."

The first performance was Sept. 2 and the last was Sunday night, when the audience seemed to respond especially to the rich, mellow but intimate sound. Richard Versalle sang Tannhäuser, Wolfgang Brendel was Wolfram and Cheryl Studer was Elisabeth.

The reviews have been unusually favorable, with one critic describing the performance as "a feast" and another as "intoxicating."

"From the start of the first note," wrote Kyotatsu Miyoshi in The Tokyo Mainichi, "I was astounded by sound as rich and deep as breathing. This was a victory of both the conductor and the orchestra. I was overjoyed by the world of Bayreuth coming to Tokyo."

Sinopoli, the conductor, said enormous logistical problems had to be solved to bring the Bayreuth production here, especially since the orchestra in Bayreuth is in a covered, tiered pit so it cannot be seen by the audience, as Wagner specified.

In addition, for acoustical reasons, the orchestra at Bayreuth is configured differently, with, for example, the first violins to the right of the conductor instead of the left.

There had to be several days of rehearsals in the Orchard Hall's conventional orchestra pit, and there were acoustical rehearsals during the summer with the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra.

Decisions had to be made about where to place members of the chorus onstage and offstage, where they sing much of the time. Another problem was that the hall itself is narrow, with virtually no room in the wings, ruling out stage sets moving in and out easily in this or other productions.

"We worked very hard to achieve these results," Sinopoli said, adding that the new hall had a "very clear" sound with good resonance, which is extraordinary considering the number of new halls with disappointing acoustics.

The Bayreuth opera and chorus will also perform orchestral and choral selections of Wagner operas in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Takamatsu.

Ronald Wilford, president of Columbia Artists Management Inc., which produced the performance, said Wolfgang Wagner was lured by the unusual idea of travel-

ing to Japan under corporate sponsorship.

"He was intrigued by this new hall and the fact that it was a private institution, not a government building," he said. Bunkamura officials said that the cost of inviting the Bayreuth group was about \$7 million and that the performances would not make money so the company would "fill the gap."

The Bayreuth appearance here was a symbol of the growing role of major businesses in cultural events. Many of Tokyo's biggest concert halls and theaters have been built by large corporations that count on the association to help their reputation and ultimately their business.

In addition, businesses sponsor many tours of performing arts groups and benefit from the advertising and promotion. In July, the Marui department store and Nippon Television, a private network, sponsored the International Opera Festival's performances of "Aida" at Tokyo Dome, a popular baseball stadium.

For "Aida," tens of thousands of people in the stands saw a cast of 2,000, including acrobats and ballet dancers, and a giant sphinx, three live elephants and a zebra. This fall, Mitsubishi Electric Corp. is presenting "Carmen" at another sports stadium.

Many people predict that the cultural center could greatly affect the character of its neighborhood, the Shibuya area of western Tokyo, a place of flashing neon signs, restaurants, movie theaters, discos and pulsating nightlife for huge crowds of Japanese in their 20s.

SHIRIN CASHMERE

PARIS:
24 Rue Du Boccador
75008 Paris
49.52.03.60

LONDON:
51 Beauchamp Place
SW3
01-581 1936



Trove of Lanvin Drawings Will Be Auctioned

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — An unprecedented fashion archive, 23 albums with more than 2,000 delicately colored illustrations, is coming up for sale at Sotheby's.

The precise and evocative drawings, with swatches of the original materials, were done in the 1920s for the Paris house of Jeanne Lanvin. They come, like real live women, in all shapes and sizes; an ingénue in a dainty sky-blue tulle dance dress; a skinny sophisticate in steel-gray coat swagged with fur; a matriarch in black with stars spangled across trumpet sleeves.

"There has never been another collection like it on the market ever," says Kerry Taylor, costume consultant to Sotheby's, which will

auction the albums in London on Sept. 19.

"What makes them so interesting is that they are so representative of Jeanne Lanvin's work. They have the sample of fabric, silly romantic names and they tell you about variations on types of fastenings. As an archive for research, this is unequalled and a great find."

Jeanne Lanvin was a designer working at the same time as Coco Chanel but from a different point of view. Lanvin relished the fluttering femininity of ribbons and bows although she adopted the geometric lines and straight silhouettes of the flapper period.

The albums have a butterfly-wing prettiness as gauzy skirts billow out from the shimmery dresses, and ruffles cascade down from the

dropped waist. Sweet-pea pinks and blues dominate colors and flat, stylized flowers are a favorite decoration. Yet, linear and geometric designs for border prints and embroideries prove that Jeanne Lanvin was also a 1920s modernist.

"You see first the sugary colors, the roses and Catherine wheels on ribbon," says Kerry Taylor. "There are also dramatic effects. Jeanne Lanvin used black a lot with red." Taylor has been able to match up one illustration (of a black taffeta dress with pink and blue ribbon flowers and bird of paradise embroidered plumes) to a 1920s dress coincidentally offered in the same sale.

The drawings come not from the hand of the designer, but from a variety of artists, which adds a piquancy to the albums.

Their provenance is Spain. Jeanne Lanvin was an apprentice in Barcelona to Maria-Berta Valenti in 1885 at the age of 18. When Lanvin later established herself in Paris, Valenti's daughter Dolores became a director of Lanvin for Spain. The albums, dating from 1919-1931, are the designs she brought back from Paris each season to tempt Spanish clients.

The house of Lanvin, recently recapitalized by the London Midland Bank, has been informed of the sale of the albums, which Sotheby's hopes will fetch upward of \$300,000 (\$500,000). The Japanese, currently collectors of Western fashion, are likely bidders.

"But it would be nice if such an important fashion collection were to go back to Paris," says Taylor.

—SUZY MENKES



33rd GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

Lech am Arlberg, Austria
September 16, 1989

The world's most prestigious balloon race was created in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune.

That year, a quarter of a million spectators watched sixteen gas-filled balloons from 6 countries rise from the Tuileries Gardens in Paris. The object of the race: fly the farthest distance before landing.

The rules haven't changed over the years, and the departure of the 1989 Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race will also be spectacular: an illuminated night take-off from the alpine resort town of Lech am Arlberg — 1,500 meters above sea-level.

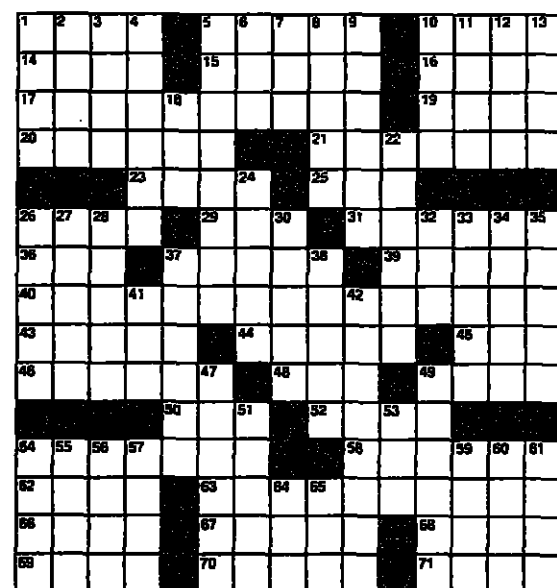
Thirteen balloons will participate, representing six countries: Austria, France, Germany, Poland, Switzerland and the United States. The balloons will take off one by one starting at 8 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 16.

ACROSS

- 1 Show great pleasure
- 5 Fly into pieces
- 10 Two together
- 14 Not in a good way
- 15 A daughter of Zeus
- 16 Lotion potion
- 17 Mind the store
- 19 Jazzman's repeated melodic phrase
- 20 Guard against
- 21 Daily dozen, e.g.
- 22 Maurice Chevalier's theme song
- 25 Jack of "Flower Drum Song" film
- 26 Withered
- 29 G.I. duds
- 31 Noxious fly
- 36 A Gardner
- 37 City on the Mohawk
- 39 Move like a worm
- 40 Expedite
- 43 Word to "kind friends"
- 44 Tenth part
- 45 J. Lincoln's "Cap'n"
- 46 Sarasota or Sarasota
- 49 Upside follower
- 49 Calvados port
- 50 Faux
- 52 Sundance Kid's girl
- 54 Excites
- 58 — pie
- 62 Mine, in Metz
- 63 Scold
- 65 — up (settled)
- 67 African numnam

DOWN

- 1 Type of lettuce
- 2 General Robert
- 3 "Punning is — species of wit" N. Webster
- 4 — is Asher Lev's Polak
- 5 Big beast
- 6 Actress Mary of "Sons and Lovers"
- 7 Rule, in India
- 8 Put away
- 9 Besides
- 10 Cinchona, e.g.
- 11 Stew
- 12 Soybean product
- 13 Avoidupois
- 14 Pod beginner
- 22 Gat or rod
- 24 Dostoyevsky subject
- 26 Layla's neighbor
- 27 Skirt
- 28 Ouzos' kin
- 30 Financial certificate
- 32 Bobble
- 33 — powder (lie)
- 34 Turned the air blue
- 35 Pwersh
- 37 Appropriates
- 38 — Ballet, "A Chorus Line" song



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- 41 Fair-hing prog.
- 42 Tail's partner
- 47 Edible wrasse
- 49 Knitter's instruction
- 51 "Thus — Zarathustra"
- 53 Chinese philosophical ideal
- 54 Mud dauber (lie)
- 55 Hebrew measure
- 56 Rotation on a tickle
- 57 Kind of crab
- 59 George Bush's alma mater
- 60 On the Red
- 61 Three-handed card game
- 64 Sunflower St
- 65 Cure lead-in

Solution to Previous Puzzle

JEAN PETER POMP
ERLE AGAVE RAIL
TIES TOMES OSLO
SEETH PROMPTED
LON LEO
ASCENTS TENSILE
SMU ESPRIED EDOS
HARM ADE SIRS
ERIA FRONTS ONE
STARTLE SHERMAN
ARIA EWE
ANGIATED ANSWER
SOMA TRAIT GITE
SLAG ENTER USAF
TORE REESE BELS

ESCADA
in Paris
New Fall & winter
COLLECTION
Marie-Martine
8, rue de Sévres, Paris 6th.
Tel.: (1) 42 22 18 44

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Now Printed in Tokyo For
Same-Day Delivery to Most
Homes & Offices in Japan
To subscribe call our Tokyo office
(03) 201 0205
Or write: TJM, 2F. Mainichi Newspaper,
1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (03) 214 4045.

Japan 50

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	199 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/2	
Amgen	140 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Boeing	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
General	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
IBM	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Microsoft	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Oracle	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Sealed Air	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Smith Barney	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
United	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Verizon	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
WorldCom	127 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		

Monday's MARKET DIARY					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

AMEX Diary					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

NYSE Diary					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

Dow Jones Averages					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		

NASDAQ Diary					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
High	Low	Close	Chg.		

Hanover Holds Talks on Unit With Dai-Ichi

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Corp. of the United States confirmed Monday that it is holding discussions with Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan regarding joint ownership of a wholly-owned subsidiary, CIT Group.

The bank provided no further details, however.

Manufacturers Hanover stock rose \$2.75 a share to close at \$42.75 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The U.S. bank's profits have been hurt by its large portfolio of Third World loans. As a result, it has been forced to make a number of asset sales to bolster its capital.

Sell Programs Depress N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK — Stock prices fell in choppy trading Monday as concerns about several upcoming economic reports kept investors on the sidelines, allowing futures-related selling to depress the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 2.66 points Friday, fell 5.13 to close at 2,704.41.

Broader market indicators also lost ground. The New York Stock Exchange composite index slid 0.65 to 193.50 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 1.10 to 347.66. The price of an average share lost 13 cents.

Declines led advances by a 9-5 margin. Big Board volume totaled only 126 million shares, compared with 154 million shares traded Friday.

Analysts said concerns about several economic reports due out later this week kept many investors on the sidelines.

Expected Thursday is a report on August retail sales, while Friday will bring data on the nation's merchandise trade, deficit, producer prices, business inventories, industrial production and capacity utilization.

"Few people want to place bets at this time," said Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc.

As a result of the low volume, Mr. Barthel said stocks succumbed to recurring waves of program selling in the futures market through most of the session.

The sell programs began depleting stock prices at the opening bell, when a narrowing between the value of stock-index futures and their related cash indexes led traders to buy futures contracts and sell the underlying stocks.

By early afternoon, additional waves of futures-related selling sent the Dow skidding more than 20 points. Buy programs kicked in late in the session, however, helping the blue-chip index recover.

In trading Friday, AT&T was the most active NYSE issue, rising 1/2 to 49 1/2.

Allergan followed, closing unchanged at 20 1/2. Masco was third, sliding 1/2 to 27 1/2.

TBM rose 1/2 to 116 1/2. Among other blue chips, Merck & Co. climbed 1/2 to 71 1/2.

UAL Corp., owner of United Airlines, plunged 3/4 to 27 1/2 on reports that Marvin Davis, who has bid \$275 a share for UAL, has agreed conditionally not to make any hostile moves for one year in exchange for obtaining access to confidential data.

Volume of NYSE-listed issues, including trades in stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 150 million shares, compared with 182 million in the previous session.

Prices closed lower in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index fell 1.67 to 382.43.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 11

Amsterdam					
Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 11

Amsterdam					
Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50
ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50	ABN	42.50

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 11

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 11

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

4.00 to 4.25

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

Page 11

WALL STREET WATCH

**U.S. Mutual Funds Near
The \$1 Trillion Milestone**

By CHET CURRIER

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — If things keep going the way they have been lately, mutual funds in the United States will soon become a \$1 trillion industry. The latest data from the Investment Company Institute, a trade group, show total assets of \$936.60 billion at the end of July, up from \$900.25 billion a month earlier and \$805.52 billion in July 1988.

That left the industry nearly 10 times as large as it was just a decade ago, when it showed assets of \$94.2 billion as of the end of 1979.

Numbers like those stand as ample testimony to why investment experts have called the 1980s "the decade of financial assets."

Dramatic bull markets in both stocks and bonds made a big contribution to the funds' growth. In July alone, for instance, rising stock prices swelled industry assets by about \$14 billion.

The financial boom also fueled a dramatic expansion in the number and types of funds available to investors.

At the beginning of the 1980s, the industry counted 524 funds with slightly fewer than 10 million shareholder accounts. By the end of 1988, there were 2,718 funds with close to 55 million accounts.

All this naturally poses some questions: How long can this kind of growth continue, and where is it leading U.S. investors? The funds had a hot streak once before, though of lesser proportions, during the great bull market for stocks in the early 1970s, when the hot "go-go" funds of that era turned cold.

In those days, however, mutual funds were considered almost exclusively a vehicle for investing in stocks. Notably, there were no money market mutual funds at all until the Reserve Fund made its debut in 1972.

Today, stock funds, with assets of about \$237 billion, remain a significant part of the industry. However, money market and short-term municipal bond funds, at about \$400 billion, and bond and income funds, at about \$300 billion, both outrank them in size.

That goes a long way toward explaining why the stock market collapse of 1987 inflicted only minor damage on the industry. A lot of money that might have simply fled the business 20 years before was instead switched into other types of funds.

STILL, EVEN with its new diversity, many observers agree that the industry's growth would likely slow or stop should the United States run into a period of economic trouble similar to that in the 1970s.

Stock funds, as ever, would be vulnerable to a bear market. Many bond funds, especially those that invest in so-called junk bonds, could fall into disfavor in a slump that caused increased defaults by businesses.

The many income funds that specialize in government securities, where the risk of default is very slight, could also lose a lot of their appeal if bond prices were depressed by a flare-up of inflation and higher interest rates.

But most analysts agree that the 1980s mutual-fund boom has gone much too far for too long to be regarded as only some temporary growth spurt.

Millions of American investors evidently have concluded over the past 10 years that they want or need professional help in managing their finances. And as demand for that kind of service has increased, mutual-fund managers were right there waiting, only too happy to meet it.

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Canadian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Deutsche mark	1.755	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
French franc	6.55	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655
Italian lira	1,366	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
Japanese yen	161	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Swiss franc	1.736	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6
U.S. dollar	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit.

Interest Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Canadian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Deutsche mark	1.755	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
French franc	6.55	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655
Italian lira	1,366	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
Japanese yen	161	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Swiss franc	1.736	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6
U.S. dollar	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Canadian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Deutsche mark	1.755	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
French franc	6.55	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655
Italian lira	1,366	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
Japanese yen	161	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Swiss franc	1.736	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6
U.S. dollar	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit.

Gold

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Canadian dollar	1.232	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2
Deutsche mark	1.755	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
French franc	6.55	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655
Italian lira	1,366	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
Japanese yen	161	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Swiss franc	1.736	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6	173.6
U.S. dollar	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars. To buy one dollar, see the rate for the dollar. To buy one foreign unit, see the rate for the foreign unit.

EC Worried by Japan Tax Debate

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Japanese imports from the European Community are likely to slow if Tokyo revises an unpopular consumption tax and raises taxes on upmarket consumer goods, according to an EC report issued here Monday.

The Tokyo office of the European Community said that consumer goods, led by cars, accounted for about 45 percent of Japan's imports from the community in the six months ending in June.

But such demand could be stifled if the government responds to calls to exempt food and daily necessities from its sales tax and moves to cover the decline in revenue with a commodity tax on luxury items. The luxury goods tax was abolished when the consumption tax was enacted in April.

On Sunday, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu announced that the governing Liberal Democratic Party intended to unveil a plan soon regarding a major overhaul of the consumption tax.

The EC report said that exports of European consumer goods "tend to be concentrated in luxury prestige-type products with a lack of middle-range goods."

Although the situation is improving with aggressive marketing strategies by European companies, the "likely revision" of the consumption tax is a "worrying factor," according to the report.

Sales figures "illustrate the particular importance of the recent expansion of household consumption," the community document said.

"There is already a clear sign of a rise in the sale of automobiles, furniture and alcoholic beverages and, consequently, greater import demand for these items," the report said.

The report added that the immediate outlook for robust growth in household consumption was good, although the weaker yen "overshadows the outlook for imports generally with a very fast rise in import prices in recent months."

**BellSouth
Sets Pact
With Lin**

**Cellular Phones
Are Focus of Deal**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — BellSouth Corp. and Lin Broadcasting Corp. announced Monday an agreement to merge their cellular telephone operations, creating a company that would serve 500,000 customers in more than 40 markets. The merger is subject to approval by Lin stockholders and regulatory authorities.

On Monday, Lin stock rose \$1.125 a share to \$106.875 in over-the-counter trading on speculation that McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. would increase its cash offer for Lin from \$5.85 billion, or \$110 a share. Lin had failed earlier this summer to negotiate that merger at \$6.22 billion, or \$127.50 a share.

While speculation on Wall Street centered on a bidding war for the company, McCaw had no immediate reaction to the announcement of the BellSouth-Lin pact.

The president of BellSouth Enterprises, William O. McCoy, said of the proposed merger: "This new company clearly will be the powerhouse of the cellular industry."

Under the non-cash deal, BellSouth would acquire 50 percent of the stock of the combined company. Prior to the completion of the merger, Lin would spin off its television broadcasting units to stockholders and would pay each shareholder a special dividend of \$20 a share.

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."

(AP, Reuters)

The merger would give BellSouth a presence in the lucrative New York, Philadelphia and Dallas markets, and would boost its presence in Los Angeles and Houston.

The chairman of Lin, Donald A. Pels, said, "Lin's stockholders realize the opportunity to continue their participation in the future growth of the cellular industry in a greatly enhanced company holding the industry's most desirable combination of top markets."



An inspector at the Army and Air Force Exchange Service bakery in GrinStadt checking bread.

A GI Economy Faces Change

Germans Mull Cost and Benefits of U.S. Army Presence

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The picturesque village of GrinStadt is one of many scattered across West Germany that reminds visitors that foreign armies are still in the country 44 years after World War II, and are still making a sizeable contribution to the economy.

In addition to being home to 13,085 people, a castle, four churches and 54 establishments that serve beer, GrinStadt is also the location of the largest U.S. Postage bakery and ice cream factory in the world.

Every month, the facility produces four million pounds of American-style bakery products and 300,000 gallons of ice cream to cater to the tastes of U.S. servicemen away from home.

About 95 percent of the plant's 900 jobs go to West Germans.

"The U.S. government is by far our biggest employer and is very important to us," said Herbert Gustavus, mayor of the town, in a telephone interview.

Whether those armies should stay and what their departure might mean are questions of growing concern to the bakers of GrinStadt, about 95 kilometers (59 miles) southeast of Frankfurt and 30 kilometers from the Rhine.

The German Economic Institute in Cologne recently examined figures for 1986 and calculated that the presence of 250,000 U.S. servicemen and their dependents cost the West German taxpayer 2.3 billion

Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion), mainly in the value of real estate made available for bases.

But it claimed that those Americans spent 14.8 billion DM in West Germany, mostly on goods and services and for salaries, allowing for a net injection of 12.5 billion DM into the country's economy.

This figure has since shrunk due to a falling dollar and changing spending habits, but the study estimated that last year the net figure was still 10.5 billion DM.

As a result, the 70,000 Germans employed directly by the U.S. government and a further estimated 100,000 who are heavily dependent on U.S. business have a clear vested interest in the American presence, even though many of their countrymen are beginning to have doubts.

Playing host to one of the world's densest arsenals of nuclear and conventional forces has exacted a heavy psychological toll on West Germany, to say nothing of actual hazards, as highlighted by a recent series of U.S. flight accidents or the terrorist acts directed at U.S. or British troops on West German soil.

Among the more readily quantifiable costs, the Cologne study estimated that the government spends about 1.5 billion DM on real estate for the U.S. forces. Other costs cover a wide range of purposes, from compensation for damage during military maneuvers, to road repairs for U.S. bases.

Frustration with costs and annoyances has led to

See TROOPS, Page 14

U.S. Assails Japan on Trade

Reuters

SEOUL — The U.S. commerce secretary, Robert A. Mosbacher, criticized Japan on Monday for closing its markets to American goods and services but praised South Korea for opening its markets.

Mr. Mosbacher, in a speech to the Korea Traders' Association here, said the United States applauded Seoul's spirit of cooperation in response to trade pressure, imposed in particular through the 1988 U.S. Trade Act.

He said he would voice his criticism of Japan's efforts when he visited Tokyo on Tuesday. Mr. Mosbacher said that "we've seen Korea having moved a great deal in the last few years — tremendously

this year — and we have not seen that movement in Japan. We've been dealing with Japan on these issues, for not years, but decades."

"We opened our markets," he said. "And we worked to create a trading system that would allow for everyone to prosper. Now it's Japan's turn to show the same kind of commitment to the world trading system. Thankfully, I don't have that kind of message to deliver in Korea today."

In May, the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, cited Japan, Brazil and India for unfair trade practices, exposing them to retaliation under the 1988 act that could include 100 percent tariffs on exports.

South Korea escaped the list after

ter months of negotiation and promises to open markets in the next few years. But it was still cited under a "priority watch list" for nations that Washington says do not protect intellectual property rights well enough.

Mr. Mosbacher, who is on his first visit to Asia, was widely expected to press South Korea on the many contentious issues in their bilateral trade relationship, but his remarks on Monday were largely optimistic.

He said the United States still had serious complaints in many fields, including intellectual property rights, agriculture, services and telecommunications.

Seoul's trade surplus with Washington was \$8.8 billion in 1988.

**Dollar Declines
After Early Push
Past 2-DM Level**

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar briefly surged past the psychologically important level of 2 Deutsche marks on Monday but could not sustain its momentum and closed slightly below Friday's levels.

The U.S. currency finished in New York near its lows for the day, depressed by position-squaring and profit-taking, dealers said. They noted that caution ahead of U.S. trade figures and fears of central-bank intervention also dented the dollar's rise.

However, most felt that the underlying tone remained bullish, and some believe the dollar will test the 2 DM barrier again soon.

The dollar closed at 1.9871 DM, down from 1.9954 on Friday, and slipped to 1.46.705 yen from 1.47.215.

The British pound advanced to \$1.5455 from Friday's \$1.5375, while the dollar eased to 1.7140 Swiss francs from 1.7245 and to 6.6955 French francs from 6.7220.

In London, the dollar quickly recovered from its early high of 2.002 DM, but still closed well above Friday's levels, rising to 1.9897 DM from 1.9795 and to 147.30 yen from 146.50.

The dollar last closed in London above 2 DM — at 2.0235 DM — on June 15.

Economists in London said they expect the U.S. trade deficit to have widened slightly to \$8.9 billion in July from a surprisingly narrow \$8.2 billion in June. The data are scheduled to be released Friday.

"Pushing the dollar up is like watching cement dry: it's very slow," said Stuart Frost of National Westminster Bank in New York.

Fears that central banks would repeat their concerted dollar sales of last Tuesday and Thursday were restraining dealers from bidding the U.S. currency too high.

The British pound dipped to \$1.5435 at the London close, from Friday's \$1.5485, while the dollar advanced to 1.7175 Swiss francs

Currency	Mon.	F
----------	------	---

Bond Shares Plunge to 6-Year Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH — Shares in Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. plunged to a six-year low on Monday as financial pressures mounted on the troubled Australian conglomerate.

Bond stock plummeted by 13 Australian cents (9.8 cents) to a low of 27 cents before recovering to close at 30 cents.

In response to a query from the Australian Stock Exchange on the price fall, Bond Corp. announced that it was holding talks with a "major corporation" about the sale of its worldwide brewing interests.

"These discussions are at an advanced stage and it is anticipated that, if successfully concluded, the company will be in a position to make a detailed announcement later this week," Bond Corp. said.

Lion Nathan Ltd., the New Zealand brewing company, confirmed Monday that it was talking to Bond Corp. about buying its brewing interests.

Bond Corp. attributed the fall in its stock price to adverse media

comment that was being fueled by Lomro PLC, the British trading house in which Bond holds a 20.4 percent stake.

"BCH considers the recent fall in the company's share price to be attributable to adverse speculative media comment relating to the group's financial position," Bond Corp. said. "The company believes that this speculation has largely been fueled by groups associated with Lomro PLC."

Lomro has made a number of attacks on Bond Corp.'s financial position since the Australian company bought its stake.

In its latest attack in June, Lomro claimed Bond Corp. had a negative net worth of 2.24 billion dollars, or 5.31 dollars per share.

Baring Securities Ltd., the London brokerage, said in a report released Monday that it estimated Bond Corp. had a negative worth of 2.59 dollars a share based on Bell Resources Ltd.'s share price of 85 cents. Bond Corp. owns 58 percent of Bell.

Based on Bond's closing share price on Monday, the company has a market capitalization of 126.9 million dollars, down from more than 1 billion dollars in mid-1988.

Bond had planned to sell its brewing assets to Bell for 3.5 billion dollars, but the plan has been attacked by Bell's minority shareholders. The proposed sale is also being investigated by the National Company and Securities Commission.

Bell has paid Bond Corp. a 1.2 billion dollar deposit toward its planned purchase of Bond's brewing assets.

Meanwhile, shares in Lion Nathan climbed 20 New Zealand cents (11.7 cents) to 4.50 dollars on expectations that it would buy part of the Bond brewing empire.

Brokers said Lion would be capable of buying only a part of Bond's brewing assets, such as those in Western Australia, or being a small part of a consortium that bought Bond's entire holdings.

Iraq Defends Accords With Italian Bank

ROME — Iraq on Monday defended its financial arrangements with Banca Nazionale del Lavoro branch, saying they extended as far back as 1982 and were to finance exports of grain and machinery.

The Iraqi Embassy in Italy said the accords with the bank's branch in Atlanta, Georgia, were correct, and that Iraq had respected them in the past and would continue to do so. The embassy stressed that the credits were for export of material for "purely civilian" use.

The bank's president, Nazio Nesli, and its director-general, Giacomo Pedde, resigned last week after the state-owned bank disclosed that its Atlanta branch had extended \$1.72 billion of unauthorized export credits to Iraq, with \$920 million more planned.

The Rome public prosecutor was due to decide Monday on legal steps to take over the affair. Last week the bank filed a legal complaint with the prosecutor against Christopher Drogoul, the manager of its Atlanta branch, who has been dismissed.

Connaught Weighs Offer By Chiron and Ciba-Geigy

TORONTO — Connaught Biochemicals Inc. of Canada, a leading vaccine maker, said Monday that it was weighing a takeover offer from Chiron Corp., a U.S. vaccine company, and Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss drug giant.

In making the joint offer Monday, which valued Connaught at 764 million Canadian dollars (\$645 million), Chiron said that Connaught shareholders must abandon plans for a merger with Institut Merieux SA, a leading French vaccine maker. The proposed merger would form a \$430 million company.

On Friday, Chiron and Ciba-Geigy acquired about 10 percent of Connaught.

The chairman of Connaught, Brian King, said that the board would likely make a recommendation sometime next week regarding the joint offer. Connaught shareholders, meanwhile, are to meet Sept. 28 to vote on the proposed merger with Merieux.

Mr. King said that his Toronto-based company now faced "two different business options," but did not indicate which direction the company might take.

"One is an offer for cash," he said. "The other is a merger of two sets of business assets with shareholder value to be derived from faster and better growth in the short, medium and long term."

He has decided to put a dollar value on the Merieux merger.

Richard Williams, the head of business development at Ciba-Geigy, said that the joint tender was a "fair offer," and that it was higher in its market value.

The 30-dollar-a-share offer for Connaught also is contingent upon the joint partners' acquisition of at least 11 million Connaught shares, or a 51 percent stake. Chiron and Ciba-Geigy have acquired 2.05 million Connaught shares, or a 9.4 percent stake.

Connaught stock closed Friday at 25.375 dollars a share on the Toronto stock exchange. Trading in the shares was halted Monday morning.

The University of Toronto has asked for a court injunction to block the Connaught-Merieux merger on the grounds that when it sold Connaught in 1972 it attached a covenant forbidding its takeover by a foreign company. The research arm of Merieux includes Pasteur vaccines.

If the joint bid succeeds, Chiron and Ciba-Geigy intend to have their joint venture firm, Biocine Co., collaborate closely with Connaught to develop new vaccines.

In 1988, Connaught reported sales of 224 million dollars and profit of 30.6 million dollars. Its markets vaccines against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus and other viruses, and is involved in a wide range of medical research and development.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Total Posting Signals Shake-Up

PARIS (AFP) — France's Industry Ministry announced Monday that Serge Tchuruk, head of the state-run Orkem chemicals group, is to join the board of Total-CFP, the partly state-owned petrochemicals company.

The move, less than six months before the scheduled retirement of the current Total chief, François-Xavier Ortel, was seen as presaging a major shakeup in the mainly state-owned chemicals and oil industry.

Analysts suggest that the oil company could be merged with Orkem, or that Orkem could be teamed up with Atochem, a subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine, and Entreprise Minière et Chimique.

Germany's Co-op Fighting for Life

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Shares of the supermarket chain Co-op AG were suspended Monday on West German exchanges, a Frankfurt bourse official said, amid reports that the company was near bankruptcy.

The shares were first suspended on Friday before the news that Co-op would face bankruptcy unless its 140 creditor banks agreed to forgive 80 percent of their unsecured claims against the firm. The banks agreed in February to bail out the ailing concern, taking 72 percent of its capital.

BP Review Expected to Set Job Cuts

LONDON (Reuters) — British Petroleum Co. will announce Thursday a worldwide review of exploration and production to staff in Britain, the United States, Norway and Singapore, a BP spokesman said Monday.

He declined to comment on published reports in Britain that up to 2,000 jobs may be cut as part of the review and that BP will also sell off stakes in some North Sea oil and gas fields.

Separately, Western Mining Corp. announced in Melbourne that BP had withdrawn the sale of its 49 percent stake in the Olympic Dam project to RTZ Corp. The deal was part of the \$4.3 billion worth of BP Minerals assets sold in May but was being challenged in court by Western.

Enimont Stock Issue Oversubscribed

MILAN (Reuters) — The public issue of 20 percent of the stock of Enimont SpA, the chemicals concern, was oversubscribed on its first day and closed early, the issue organizer, Mediobanca SpA, said Monday.

The issue of 850 million shares at 1,420 lire (about \$1) each, to raise 1.21 trillion lire, was scheduled to run until Sept. 15, with about half offered to foreign investors. The amount of oversubscription was not known.

Enimont, jointly owned by Montedison SpA and the state energy group Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, will be listed on the Milan bourse.

Drexel Ends Fraud Saga With Guilty Plea

NEW YORK — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. pleaded guilty Monday to six felonies and agreed to pay a record of more than \$650 million to settle criminal charges in the largest securities fraud case in history.

It was the symbolic end to a chapter in a Wall Street corruption saga that stemmed directly from the Ivan F. Boesky insider trading scandal of nearly three years ago.

A lawyer for the New York investment firm, which grew from a secondary brokerage to a financial powerhouse in the 1980s, entered the plea before U.S. District Judge Kimba M. Wood in a federal court in Manhattan.

The plea had been expected. Drexel and the government reached an agreement on the charges in January, and the plea ended months of negotiations and legal challenges.

It also cleared the way for implementation of a separate settlement between Drexel and the Securities and Exchange Commission, reached in April, that places Drexel under government supervision for

three years and revamps its management.

Drexel pleaded guilty to four counts of securities fraud and two counts of mail fraud and agreed to pay a total of \$650 million plus interest and civil insider trading fines to resolve charges dating to 1984. More than \$500 million of

the amount was required to be paid on Monday.

"Based upon the information before me, Drexel is in no position to dispute the government's charges," the Drexel attorney, Thomas F. Curran, said in court.

The Drexel chief executive, Frederick Joseph, and other executives of the firm were not required to be in court to enter the plea.

The charges involve six separate stock transactions involving Drexel, its junk bond chief Michael R. Milken and Mr. Boesky, the financier who provided the government much of the information used in the case after he agreed to cooperate in late 1986.

The schemes charged in documents filed against Drexel in January include stock manipulation, failure to make required financial disclosures to the SEC and illegal stock parking.

Under the agreement, Drexel was ordered Monday to pay \$300 million in criminal fines and penalties, plus interest, to the government and set aside \$200 million of total of \$500 million in a fund for restitution of damages claimed.

UAL Stock Dips as KKR Denies It Will Make Bid

NEW YORK — Shares in UAL Corp. fell sharply Monday after Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. the leveraged buyout firm, said it was not interested in buying the parent of United Airlines and speculation grew that a bidding war for the company would not develop.

By midday, UAL stock fell \$3.25 a share to \$27.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. UAL faces a \$6.75 billion bid from a group including management, pilots and British Airways PLC. Marvin Davis has put his \$6.2 billion offer for UAL on hold.

Rockefellers Seek Capital

NEW YORK — A spokesman for the Rockefeller Group Inc. said Monday that the family-owned company's board of directors had authorized its management to take steps that may lead to a restructuring.

Vince Silvestri, the spokesman, said the management had been authorized "to explore strategic alternatives for recapitalization. Among those alternatives being considered are longer financial restructuring, the sale of shares or a possible joint venture arrangement with selected investors."

He said proceeds would be used in part "to provide greater liquidity for current shareholders."

There have been reports that the group may try to sell a major stake for as much as \$2 billion and that members of the Rockefeller family hoped to raise cash without losing control over the management of assets.

The company has several real estate interests, including Rockefeller Center in New York. It also owns Rockefeller Center Development Corp., Rockefeller Center Management Corp., Rockefeller Group Telecommunications Services Inc., Radio City Music Hall Productions Inc., and holds an 80 percent stake in the real estate brokerage firm Cushman & Wakefield.

John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil Co., built the family fortune, which was estimated at \$900 million in 1911. His son, John D. Rockefeller Jr., created a series of five trusts for his children in 1934.

As the family grew the need for cash to finance various business efforts has increased.

INTERNATIONAL
erale Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
Edited in Paris TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1989 Printed in New York

RETURNING TO NORTH AMERICA?

You Can Now Receive Same-Day Delivery of The Global Newspaper in Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.: **1-800-882-2884.**
(In New York, call: 212-752-3890.)
Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.
Or Telex: 427175, Or Fax: 212-755-8785.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	P.A. Chg
100	100.00	100.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	100	100.00	100.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	101	101.00	101.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	102	102.00	102.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	103	103.00	103.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	104	104.00	104.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	105	105.00	105.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	106	106.00	106.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	107	107.00	107.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	108	108.00	108.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	109	109.00	109.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	110	110.00	110.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	P.A. Chg
111	111.00	111.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	111	111.00	111.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	112	112.00	112.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	113	113.00	113.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	114	114.00	114.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	115	115.00	115.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	116	116.00	116.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	117	117.00	117.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	118	118.00	118.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	119	119.00	119.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	120	120.00	120.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	P.A. Chg
121	121.00	121.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	121	121.00	121.00	0.00
122	122.00	122.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	122	122.00	122.00	0.00
123	123.00	123.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	123	123.00	123.00	0.00
124	124.00	124.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	124	124.00	124.00	0.00
125	125.00	125.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	125	125.00	125.00	0.00
126	126.00	126.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	126	126.00	126.00	0.00
127	127.00	127.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	127	127.00	127.00	0.00
128	128.00	128.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	128	128.00	128.00	0.00
129	129.00	129.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	129	129.00	129.00	0.00
130	130.00	130.00	IBM	3.20	3.20	13.1	130	130.00	130.00	0.00

Floating-Rate Notes

Dollars			Issuer/Note		Current Yield % Bid Ask	
Issuer/Note	Coupon	Maturity	Rate	Yield		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90	2/28	92.27	92.57		
Chs Corp New York	2.90					

Pounds Sterling

Western Union 10/7	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
--------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Deutsche Marks

The International Herald Tribune and J. Walter Thompson Europe have designed a unique two-day conference addressing the key areas of change that will affect all aspects of life as we approach the 21st century.

THE ISSUES

Plenary Sessions will discuss the following:

- THE NEW EUROPEANS
- POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENARIOS
- THE DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION
- MANAGING TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE
- THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE
- "EUROPEANISM" vs NATIONAL IDENTITY
- THE FUTURE OF THE FAMILY
- MEDIA: QUALITY vs QUANTITY?
- THE FUTURE OF WORK
- A NEW MAP OF EUROPE:
- EMERGING SOCIO-CULTURAL TRENDS

THE SEMINARS

The seminars will take up the following topics:

- THE GRAYING OF EUROPE
- THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION:
- SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS
- INDUSTRY'S RESPONSE
- TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE
- HEALTH, FITNESS AND NUTRITION
- LUXURIES, STATUS AND INDIVIDUALISM
- THE ROLE OF WOMEN
- PEOPLE AND THEIR MONEY
- BIOTECHNOLOGY & MEDICINE:
- THE NEXT ADVANCE

The conference format
sessions as well as sma
Attendance will therefor
For full program details
business card to:
Lifestyle 2000, Internat
Conference Office,
63, Long Acre, London
Tel.: (44-1) 379 4302
Fax: (44-1) 836 0711

Foreign Investment in Taiwan Reaches a Record

TAIPEI — Foreign investment in Taiwan hit a record high in the first eight months of 1989, partly due to political troubles in China and labor strikes in South Korea, officials said Monday.

The Investment Commission said that foreign investment jumped 112 percent to \$1.66 billion, in the first eight months of the year, compared with \$783 million a year earlier.

The eight-month figure surpasses \$1.18 billion in foreign investment for all of 1988 and the previous record of \$1.42 billion for 1987, according to a commission official, Liu Kun-tang.

Mr. Liu estimated that invest-

ments would reach \$1.8 billion for all of 1989.

Some capital inflow could be attributed to a shift of foreign investors from South Korea, which has been hit by a wave of strikes this year, Mr. Liu added.

According to Pan Sien-jung, research division chief of the Industrial Development and Investment Center, other investors may have switched from China to Taiwanese markets because of the turmoil in Beijing earlier this summer.

"The political troubles in China have had a great impact on foreign investors," he said.

Mr. Liu tied the rise in foreign investment during the first eight months to a widening movement of

capital from Europe, the United States, Hong Kong and Japan.

Europe led with a surge of 288 percent, to \$330 million between January and August, compared with \$85 million a year earlier, commission figures showed.

Investment from the United States jumped 175 percent, to \$231 million from \$84 million, while investment from Hong Kong rose 47 percent, to \$181 million from \$123 million.

Investment from Japan rose 38 percent to \$421 million, after \$304 million a year ago.

The surge in investment has coincided with higher wages for Taiwan workers and a labor shortage in the country.

Foreigners are returning to Taiwan because of the country's skilled labor, strong infrastructure, efficiency, and political and economic stability, Mr. Pan said. Other favorable factors include a stable currency and an easing of labor militancy, he added.

Both Mr. Liu and Mr. Pan said that Taiwan had seen good results from the 1987 decision to allow foreign investors to share in the booming service sector, including insurance and retail stores.

Foreign businesses can invest in a wide range of ventures. Only public utilities, the property market and high-polluting and defense industries are barred.

Japanese Life Insurers Set Sights on European Real Estate

TOKYO — European real estate investment by Japanese life insurance companies is set to soar as their focus shifts away from the United States, managers at major Japanese life insurers say.

The principal attraction for the insurers is the expected surge in opportunities following the creation of a single European market after 1992. The desire to diversify holdings also is driving the change.

More than 400 billion yen (\$2.73 billion) in Japanese life insurance company funds is likely to be invested in European real estate in the year ending in March. This compares with 100 billion yen a year earlier, industry sources said.

Outstanding overseas real estate held by the life insurers totaled 1 trillion yen at the end of June, compared with 600 billion yen a year earlier. Industry sources added that nearly 90 percent of the total was in the United States.

The manager of the international investment department at a Tokyo life insurer said: "Real estate investment in the United States by us will peak out soon. To diversify risk, we must shift our funds to other countries."

Big Japanese life insurers surged into Ameri-

can real estate beginning in 1981, when the Finance Ministry lifted restrictions on foreign real estate purchases.

Japanese life insurers own about 50 buildings in the United States; in 1981, they owned none. But because many of the buildings are well-known landmarks, some Americans have voiced criticism about foreign ownership.

Others welcome the investments, saying they help strengthen the U.S. real estate market.

"Our investment is centered on famous buildings since they provide long-term stable return," a life insurance company manager said. "Our next target is Europe, mainly to diversify risk, not because of criticism in the United States."

Several managers said that operations by life insurance companies have been expanding in Europe because Japanese companies expect the EC single market to bring higher property prices.

Since April 1988, the life insurance firms have begun setting up subsidiaries in Europe similar to those used for real estate investment in the United States. London is becoming a strong center of operations.

As recently as March last year, there were no

Japan insurer real estate operations in Europe. But five insurer real estate offices were set up there by the end of this March, out of a total of 17 in foreign cities worldwide. A year earlier the worldwide total was 11, a Finance Ministry official said.

Nippon Life Insurance Co., which had total assets of 21.88 trillion yen at the end of May, established NLI Properties UK Ltd. in London in January. Nippon Life owns 20 buildings overseas, of which 18 are in the United States, and one each in Canada and Britain, a company spokesman said.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., the second largest Japanese insurance firm with 15.39 trillion yen in assets, set up Dai-ichi Life Property Ltd. in London in September last year.

Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., the third insurer with 12.97 trillion yen in assets, launched Sumitomo Life Realty (UK) in London in July last year.

Other major Japanese life insurers are preparing to set up real estate investment operations in London, industry sources said.

According to government guidelines, companies may place no more than 20 percent of their total assets in real estate.

TROOPS: Germany's GI Economy Ponders Change

(Continued from first finance page)

growing demands both from the far left and the far right of the political spectrum for cutbacks in foreign troops.

Those voters, who are certain to play a key role in next year's elections, are feeling, and often fanning, the winds of *perestroika*. The Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who has long been trying to lure West Germany toward a more neutral stance, created a media sensation earlier this year when he hinted that the status of the Berlin Wall may change.

Such shifts in mentality raise questions about the need for the U.S. defense shield at the same time that a booming economy, now a major source of financing for both Soviet *perestroika* and the U.S. budget deficit, is likely to get

along fairly easily without spending from foreign troops.

Yet the bakers of Grunstadt, many of them lifetime employees, cannot be blamed for appreciating the U.S. presence.

The Cologne study estimated that U.S. forces spent roughly 6.3 billion DM for goods and services for official use, 3.5 billion DM for private consumption, 3 billion DM in wages for German employees, 1.4 billion DM for construction and 600 million DM for housing.

"A pullout of U.S. forces would be a loss to the economy of West Germany," wrote Hartmut Bebermeyer and Christian Thimann, the authors of the study. "It would damage certain regions considerably and threaten the existence of some."

The U.S. forces have been a

mainstay for the construction and retail trade in cities dominated by U.S. troop concentrations such as Kaiserslautern, Hanau, Darmstadt, Schweinfurt and Ramstein.

Eugen Schumacher, an economist with Munich's Bayerische Hypothek- & Wechselbank, said that certain industrial and high-tech areas would easily be able to get along with fewer troops because they are riding a major boom and, among other things, will be beneficiaries of growing East bloc orders.

But weaker areas, such as the state of Rheinland-Pfalz, where U.S. forces spend the most and where Grunstadt is located, could face major adjustments.

Even without troop cutbacks, a rising mark is likely to further curtail U.S. spending in West Germany.

DRG Rejects Possible Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — DRG PLC rejected Monday a possible bid from the U.S. financier, Roland Franklin, that might value the British paper and packaging company at around \$600 million (\$929.1 million).

Pembroke Investments Ltd., a Franklin vehicle based in Bermuda, said it had built up a 24.4 percent stake in DRG, which makes Sellotape.

Bid speculation has lifted DRG's stock from 414 pence in January to 604 pence on Friday. Pembroke said it might bid "somewhat below" 605 pence, but DRG called any proposal "unacceptable."

(Reuters, AFP)

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices are in the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 25 High Low 25 High Low 25 High Low

SPORTS

Steelers Lose 51-0 To Browns, Worst Ever for Pittsburgh

The Associated Press
It was no fun for the Pittsburgh Steelers' coach, Chuck Noll. But for David Grayson, the Cleveland Browns' 51-0 victory over the Steelers in Pittsburgh was a runaway hit.

PRO FOOTBALL

Grayson returned a fumble 28 yards for a touchdown and carried an interception 14 yards for another score on Sunday. Another fumble that he recovered set up the first of Matt Bahr's three first-half field goals.

"I've never seen anything like it," linebacker Clay Matthews said after the Browns caused five fumbles, sacked Pittsburgh quarterback Bobby Brister six times and limited the Steelers to five first downs and 33 net yards. "It was almost comical. How could you ever have figured it?"

Noll said of the worst loss in the Steelers' 58-year history: "That must have been a record for an offense setting up points for a defense."

Tim Worley, the Steelers' first-round draft pick, lost three fumbles in his first National Football League start, including two during the Browns' 17-point first quarter. The victory marked the head coaching debut of Cleveland's Bud Carson, a former Steelers defensive coordinator.

"I've got 15 games and the rest of

my career left," Worley said. "I've got to put this one behind me."

Tim Manoa scored on two short runs and Bernie Kosar completed 16 of 25 passes for 207 yards as the Browns beat the Steelers for the seventh straight time since 1985.

Four players — two Browns and two Steelers — were ejected during a pair of fourth-period bench-clearing incidents after Cleveland led 44-0.

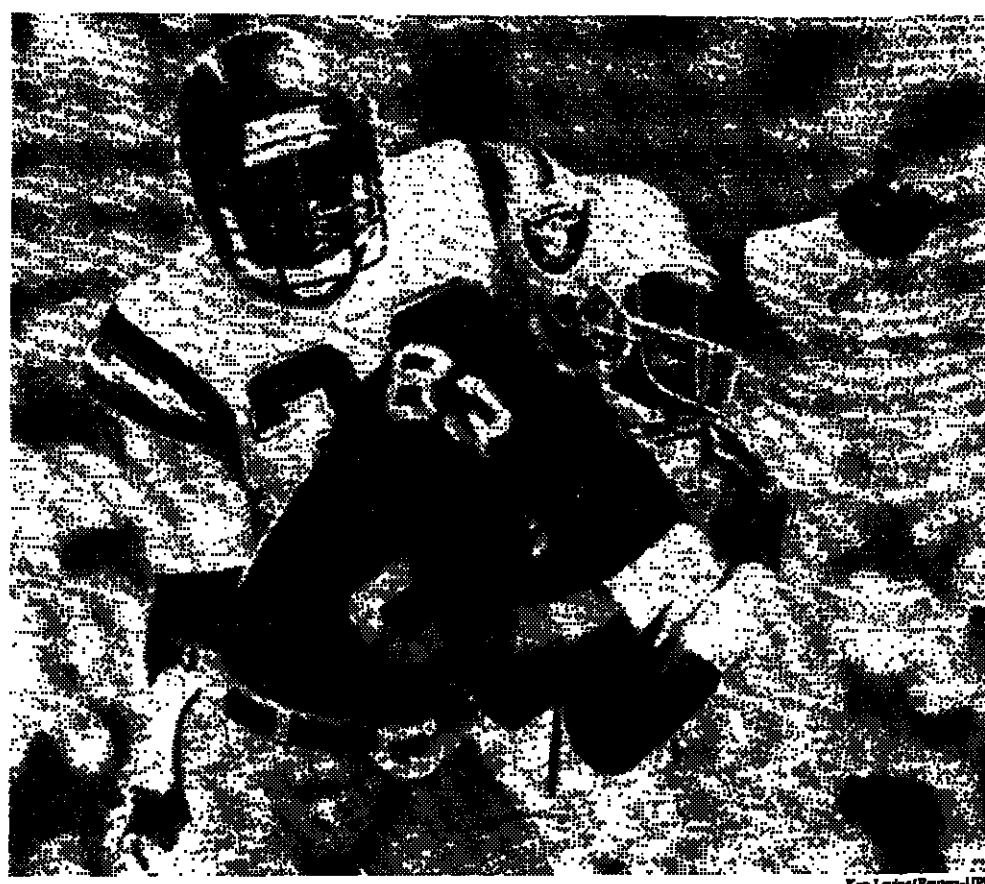
Only a few thousand fans were in the stands at game's end because of the score and a second-half downpour.

Eagles 31, Seahawks 7: In Philadelphia, Randall Cunningham passed for 240 yards and two touchdowns. The Eagles' defense scored one touchdown; had three interceptions, three sacks and a blocked punt, and held Seattle to 77 yards rushing.

Seattle lost All-Pro wide receiver Steve Largent for six weeks when he suffered a fractured elbow.

Raiders 40, Chargers 14: In Los Angeles, Steve Benerlein replaced Jay Schroeder, who had separated his collarbone in the Raiders' first offensive series, and passed for 206 yards and two touchdowns. San Diego's Jim McMahon completed just seven of 18 passes for 91 yards and was replaced by David Archer midway through the third quarter.

Broncos 34, Chiefs 20: In Denver, the Broncos converted four



The Raiders' Willie Gault catching a 53-yard pass as the Sam Seale converges for the tackle.

Kansas City turnovers into 24 points, including touchdowns on interception returns by Tyrone Braxton and Randy Robbins. Vikings 38, Oilers 7: In Minneapolis, Wade Wilson started his first season as the team's undisputed No. 1 quarterback by completing 16 of 25 passes for 218 yards, including touchdown tosses of 32 yards to Anthony Carter and two yards to Steve Jordan. Carter caught seven passes for 123 yards.

The Vikings' defensive line sacked Warren Moon, Houston's quarterback, seven times.

Patriots 27, Jets 24: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Reggie Dupard scored on a four-yard run with 1:55 to play after New England had blown a 21-point half-time lead. The Jets scored 24 points in the second half, taking a 24-21 lead when Ken O'Brien connected with JoJo Townsell on a 49-yard touchdown pass with 7:28 left.

Bills 27, Dolphins 24: In Miami, Jim Kelly scored on a two-yard run as time expired to complete a rally from 11 points back. Trailing 24-20, the Bills got the ball back on Nate Odomes's second interception of Dan Marino with 1:44 left at the Buffalo 49.

Cunningham Talks Open
The Philadelphia Eagles are negotiating with Randall Cunningham's agent to extend the quarterback's \$1.4 million-a-year contract beyond its remaining two years, said Harry Gamble, the team's president.

But Gamble denied that the agent, Jim Steiner, had demanded that the Eagles make Cunningham the highest paid player in the NFL, as CBS-TV had reported. Cunningham was voted the most valuable player of the last Pro Bowl game.

Krumrie Comes Back
Tim Krumrie, the Cincinnati Bengals' nose tackle who suffered a double break in his left leg in the Super Bowl in January, played most of the first half Sunday against the Bears and a little in the second, managing one tackle and one assist, The New York Times reported.

Orioles Slip Again in AL East

The Associated Press

The Baltimore Orioles' remarkable run may have been dealt a crippling blow by the Texas Rangers.

Mike Stanley keyed a six-run first inning with a three-run double, and Jamie Moyer pitched a six-hitter as the Rangers downed the Orioles, 8-1, on Sunday in Arlington, Texas.

Baltimore fell 2½ games behind the Toronto Blue Jays in the American League East. In the AL West, the winning Oakland Athletics extended their lead over the Kansas City Royals to 4½ games, with the California Angels remaining five games back.

The Orioles have 17 games left, including a three-game series at Toronto the final weekend of the season.

"It's not impossible, but a little

tougher," said the Orioles' manager, Frank Robinson, of winning the pennant. "Three down in the loss column with 17 left, it's tough."

The Orioles lost ground on the Blue Jays over the weekend even though Baltimore took three of five from Texas. The 2½-game deficit is the Orioles' largest since they were a season-high three games out in early May.

Moyer, making only his second start since missing almost three months with a shoulder injury, gave up a first-inning solo home run to Phil Bradley, watched his teammates score six runs later in the inning, then shut down the Orioles the rest of the way on five hits and two walks.

The Rangers sent 11 men to the plate in the first off starter Dave Schmidt, who has allowed 10 runs and 11 hits in his last 1½ innings.

Robinson has searched in vain for a fifth starter all season.

Athletics 6, Yankees 2: In Oakland, Dave Parker hit his 20th home run and drove in two runs, and Storm Davis equalled his career high by winning his 17th game.

Angels 2, Red Sox 1: In Anaheim, shortstop Luis Rivera bobbled Brian Downing's base-loaded grounder in the 14th to allow the winning run. Rivera fielded the ball cleanly but then dropped it as he started to throw home.

Brewers 7, Mariners 1: In Seattle, Mark Knudson pitched a two-hitter, and Greg Vaughn stole home to key a four-run fifth as Milwaukee completed a three-game sweep.

The loss extended Seattle's club-record home losing streak to 11 games. The Mariners have lost six straight and 20 of their last 24.

Cubs Beat Back St. Louis in NL East

The Associated Press

Don Zimmer had felt pretty low Friday after the Chicago Cubs wasted a 7-1 lead and lost to the St. Louis Cardinals, 11-5.

"The way we lost Friday," he said, "you wonder if you'll win again."

The Cubs did. Their 4-1 victory Sunday in Chicago, the second in two days, widened the Cubs' lead in the National League East to 2½ games over the second-place Cardinals.

The Cubs lead the Montreal Expos by four games and the New York Mets by 4½.

In the NL West, the San Francisco Giants kept the Houston Astros and San Diego Padres six games back by winning the third game in a series with the Astros.

The Cubs' Steve Wilson struck out 10 in five innings as four Chicago pitchers combined to fan 18, which equaled the season high for a nine-inning game set by Texas pitchers against Toronto on July 25.

"We're only 2½ games out," the Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog, said. "What the heck, we were 2½ games out last Sunday. We've had a week we've had to play the three contenders on the road."

Dwight Gooden hit a two-run home run in the sixth off Ken Hill. Jerome Walton doubled in a run in the seventh off Kris Carpenter, and Shawn Dunston singled in a run off Frank DiPino in the eighth. Wilson, a rookie left-hander, al-

lowed the Cardinals' one run in the fourth when Ozzie Smith walked, took second on a balk and just beat Smith's throw to the plate from left on Terry Pendleton's single.

Wilson also struck out five in the first two innings, equaling his previous best.

St. Louis began the game with a league-leading 260 batting average and 713 strikeouts, the fewest in the NL. Vince Coleman, Pedro Guerrero, Tom Brunansky and Milt Thompson struck out three times each.

"They were throwing strikes and we weren't hitting the ball, that's all," Thompson said. "I can't

blame the ump. They weren't swinging the bat; I was."

Giants 5, Astros 3: In Houston, Bob Knepper held his former teammates to five hits over six innings, and Pat Sheridan hit a three-run double in the first for the Giants, who had lost the first two games of the series.

Dodgers 14, Padres 8: In San Diego, Mickey Hatcher, Rick Dempsey and Eddie Murray hit home runs as Los Angeles had season highs in runs and in hits, with 19 off five Padres pitchers.

John Shelby and Dave Anderson had three hits each, and Anderson and Murray drove in three runs apiece.

NFL's Crowd Noise Rule Is No Roaring Success

By Neil H. Greenberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League wants crowds to behave as if they were watching a tennis match at Wimbledon. In the offseason, the NFL adopted a rule that will penalize home teams if their crowds become so loud that the visiting team cannot hear the signals being called by the quarterback. The referee first asks the home club to attempt to quiet the crowd. After a second instance, the referee appeals to the crowd over the loudspeaker. Each ensuing instance results in the home team losing a timeout.

When the timeouts are gone, five-yard penalties are assessed.

The rule was invoked several times in the pre-season, including one televised game in which cameras focused on the Cincinnati Bengals quarterback, Boomer Esiason, encouraging the New Orleans crowd to scream. "Do we think it's fair? We think it's crazy," said Mike Lynn, executive vice president of the Minnesota Vikings. "They were trying to take the fans out of the game, but they ended up putting them right into it."

Lynn said impetus for the rule dates from the strike season of 1982. After the strike, Dallas lost a game in the Metrodome, during

which Minnesota fans continually made it hard for the Cowboys to hear signals. He said Dallas management has pushed for the rule annually since then.

Teams that play in domes are the ones most likely to be hurt. Although the rule's potential for controversy likely will not be fully realized until it affects a game's outcome, there has been talk of revoking it.

"I don't think there is any question that it is being reviewed right now," said Tom Flores, a Seattle Seahawks official. "I just don't know if anything will be done about it this season because it would take emergency legislation."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE are those who play poker as though it were chess and those who play chess as though it were poker. These latter ones get a fair share of the brilliancy prizes.

A brilliancy prize is given for an adventure of imagination, not for achievement in technique, no matter how impressive. The creation should be as though it were routinely foreseeable for a top-flight player, but it should not be so obscure that it could not be a plausible outcome of inspired rational thought.

Brilliancy-prize judges for the Lina Grunert Memorial Day Classic Tournament at the Hyatt Hotel in Los Angeles, had no such examples. They presented the award to the Christiansen for such a wild flight of fantasy against the local international master Jeremy Silman that no one could certify its soundness. Christiansen won the game in Round 4 and went on to tie for first place with the international master Igor Ivanov, each with 5½-½.

The opening was a fitting introduction to the melee that followed. The Benko Gambit Variation that begins with 3 Ne3! ab 6-e4! b4! Nb5 looks as though it was intended for the creation of traps. Thus, Black is invited to fall into 7...Ne4? 8 Qe2 f5 9 f3 Nf6 10 Nd6 mate. Perhaps a move later, after 7...d6 8 Bf4, Black can play 8...Ne4, but the position following 9 Qe2 10 Qe4 g4 11 Bc4 Bg7 12 O-O-O is quite unclear.

The thrust 8...g5! is intended to stop

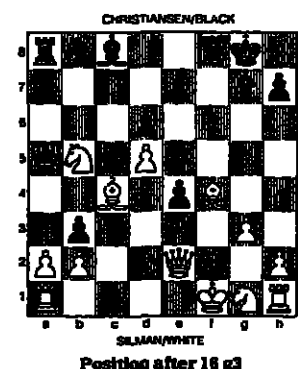
an early crushing e5 and to escape trouble on e5 by gaining a tempo after 9 Bg5 Ne4. On 10 Bf4, Christiansen avoided Igor Zaitsev's analysis, 10 Bg7 11 Qe2 Nf6 12 Nd6 Kf8 13 Ne8 Qc8, in favor of 10...Qa5!?, leading to tortuous complications. Christiansen loves that.

His idea revealed itself after 11 Bc4 Bg7 12 Qe2 b3 13 Kf1 f5 14 f3 Q-O!?. The e4 knight would be sacrificed to open lines everywhere against the white king. But that was only the prelude — the main offer was the queen after 15 fe 16 g3 Qa2!?

After 18...Ra2, all Christiansen had for it was a rook, but, of course, the white king was in an awkward position, developing the rook was problematic and Black had a gruesome threat of 19...Ba6. There was only one defense and Silman produced it with 19 Ne7.

Christiansen nonchalantly went ahead developing with 19...Bf5 and Silman countered correctly with 20 Ne6 to compel the exchange of some of the attacking force. But after 20...Rb2, Silman lost his nerve, gave back too much material with 21 Nf8! and landed in a lost ending after 21...Re2 22 Ne2 Kf8.

Whatever would have happened, had Silman tried 21 Qe3, sailing into the murky complexities? Was there no way of stopping 21...Be6 22 de Nc6 23 Qe4 Nb4 24 Ne2 d5 25 Qf3 Ra8 26 Kc2 Ra2 27 Re1 Ne2 28 Rf1 Nd4 29 Qd5 Re2 30 Kh3 Rh2 31 Kc4 Bf6! 32 Be3 f3 33 Be5? h5 33 Kf4 Ra2 34 Rf2 Rf2 35 Kc3 Re2 36



Kd3 Re5 wins for Black) h5 33 Kf4 with a possible draw?

The actual finish was carried out by Christiansen with great dispatch. After 37...Kb7, Silman would have had to lose first the exchange, by 38...e1/Q 39 Re1 Be1 40...Ka7. He therefore gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	1... e5	15. f3	15... Qa2
2. Nf3	2... Nf6	16. g3	16... Qa2
3. Bc4	3... Bc5	17. Qe2	17... Bf5
4. d4	4... exd4	18. Ra2	18... Rb2
5. Nxd4	5... Nxd4	19. Ne7	19... Bf5
6. Nf3	6... Nf6	20. Ne6	20... Rb2
7. Bc4	7... Bc5	21. Nf8	21... Re2
8. d4	8... exd4	22. Ne2	22... Kf8
9. Nxd4	9... Nxd4	23. Qe4	23... Nb6
10. Nf3	10... Nf6	24. Nb4	24... d5
11. Bc4	11... Bc5	25. Qf3	25... Ra8
12. Qe2	12... Bf5	26. Kc2	26... Ra2
13. Kf1	13... Qa2	27. Re1	27... Ne2
14. f3	14... Qa2	28. Rf1	28... Nd4
15. Qe2	15... Bf5	29. Qd5	29... Re2
16. g3	16... Qa2	30. Kh3	30... Rh2
17. Qe2	17... Bf5	31. Kc4	31... Bf6
18. Ra2	18... Rb2	32. Be3	32... f3
19. Ne7	19... Bf5	33. Be5	33... h5
20. Ne6	20... Rb2	34. Rf2	34... Rf2
21. Nf8	21... Re2	35. Kc3	35... Re2
22. Ne2	22... Kf8		

BRIDGE

FEAR OF FALLING: The Inner Life of the Middle Class

By Barbara Ehrenreich. 292 pages. \$18.95. Pantheon Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

IF your eyes mist over at the thought of the "student-worker alliance," if you still believe that rock music is a form of serious social commentary, if you'd really like to close down the dean's office again — if all of that is your cuppa, your bag, your thing, then, babe, have I got a book for you. Step right up and help yourself to "Fear of Falling," a '60s protest tract masquerading as highbrow pop sociology/anthropology/psychology.

Barbara Ehrenreich is a writer of competent journalism who mistakes politics for scholarship and ideology for insight. By her own ready admission a person of the left, she sees the world through lenses colored by its viewpoints and interprets the world accordingly. She gives every impression of being honest and no indication of cooking the evidence to suit her convenience; it's just that an ideological interpretation permits one to see only within a certain range.

"Fear of Falling" purports to be, as its subtitle indicates, a study of the "inner life" of the American middle class, but in fact is far narrower than that. Her book is not about the middle class as commonly understood but about "the professional middle class," which she defines, "somewhat abstractly, as all those people whose economic and social status is based on education, rather than on the ownership of capital or property."

Whatever one wishes to call it, this middle class of Ehrenreich's is the contending, an "elite," one that is "paid better, and privileged to sit while others stood or moved about, to speak while others listened," yet one that also feels itself constantly under threat, obsessed by a "fear of falling, of losing control, of going soft."

There's more than a little truth in this, especially where the yuppies are concerned (though Ehrenreich's contention that the yuppies are vanishing strikes me as singularly unobservant), just as there is to the predictable argument that much of the fault lies with the Reagan-Bush administration. Further, it is true that this "professional middle-class," which fancies itself as having its finger on the American pulse, actually is separated from the American majority by income, education and culture; when it exercises its considerable influence, as through advertising or television programming, it imposes its own view of the country (i.e., its view of itself) on the rest of society, and thus creates a "media America" that bears precious little relation to reality.

For this and other keen observations, "Fear of Falling" is useful and welcome, but its strong points are outweighed by its shortcomings. Among Ehrenreich's principal sources are the news magazines, which at times she dismisses disdainfully, yet "Fear of Falling" is nothing if not a book-length news-magazine cover story. As "Fear of Falling" demonstrates, all by your lonesome you can practice group journalism.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



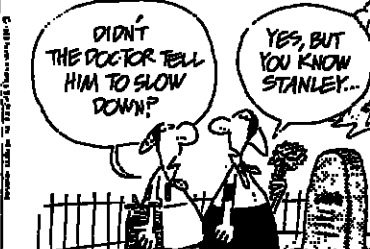
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



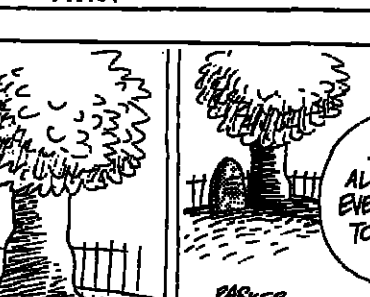
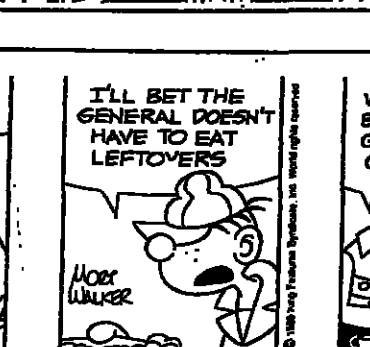
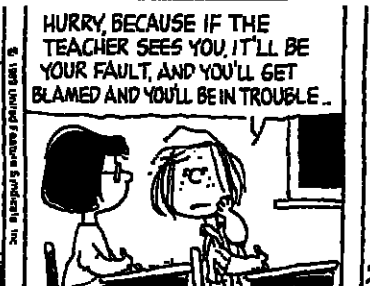
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



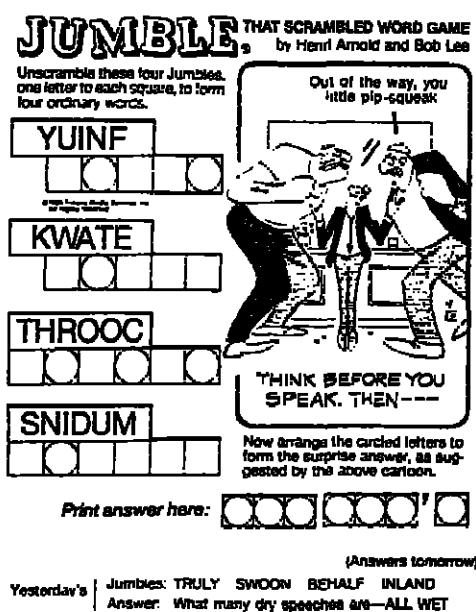
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



BLONDIE



Yesterday's Jumbles: TRULY SWOON BOYALF INLAND
Answer: What many dry speeches are — ALL WET

SPORTS

World Cup Track Showcases Cuban, East German Strength

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service
BARCELONA — The World Cup of track and field is a much-maligned and misunderstood event, but there was a race held in its final hours Sunday that goes a long way to explaining what it is and why it's held.

Patience Plummer, an American 3,000-meter runner, and Ellen Wessling of East Germany were nearing the final lap, fighting for second place, at best, when Plummer tripped over the leg of a Soviet runner.

As she fell, Krasimirov ran into her and fell, too. There they were, sprawled on the track, looking like they were doing push-ups.

Within seconds, they scrambled to their feet and began running. The Soviet runner, eventual second-place finisher Tatyana Pozdnyakova, was long gone, as was the

gold medalist, Yvonne Murray of Great Britain. But third place, and a bronze medal, was one of theirs to win.

No one would have blamed Plummer if she had not gotten up. In spite of a hyperextended knee, Plummer did get up. So did Krasimirov. They ran a two-woman race from then on, each stunned and hurting, and Plummer won it by 0.17 second.

"I didn't know what was happening," said Plummer, a 1988 Olympian. "I knew it was important that I finish because it's a team competition. You get up and you're dazed, but you keep on going. You really have no other choice."

Plummer's performance couldn't keep the U.S. women from finishing a distant fifth in the final standings, behind East Germany, which won the women's World Cup for a fourth time.

As for the East Germans, the World Cup was a reminder of just how strong and deep is their athletic might. They slipped a bit at the 1988 Olympics but served notice here that they are back.

The men's competition was won by the United States for the third time out of five. Perhaps the biggest surprise was that the U.S. men won at all — by six points over Europe, 133-127. This was a very young, inexperienced team; the only stars were Roger Kingdom, the world-record holder in the hurdles, triple jumper Mike Conley, long jumper Larry Myricks and shot putter Randy Barnes.

"The World Cup has become an event that integrates new stars with the veterans," said Frank Greenberg, a Philadelphia attorney who is president of the Athletics Congress, U.S. track and field's governing body. "With so many youngsters, I'm delighted we were able to mix the old and new so well."

One of the few nations not to attend the Seoul Olympics was Cuba. Now it is obvious they were missed. Led by the incomparable Ana Quiroz, who won three gold medals in Barcelona and completed the difficult double of the 400 and 800 meters in the manner of legendary Cuban Alberto Juantorena, the Cubans won 68 medals in Barcelona and the United States — seven. And their best-known athlete, world-record high jumper Javier Sotomayor, finished just third due to a heel injury.

Because of the confusing nature of team classifications (some countries, some continents, some a mix of both), the Cubans were part of the Americas team, which finished third among the women with 94 points and sixth in the men's competition with 97.



Becker's volleys suffered from an unsteady wrist in the first set.



Then Becker needed coolant for a leg cramp but stayed aggressive.

Becker Rides Tiebreaker To First U.S. Open Title

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The end came bitterly as Ivan Lendl, a three-time U.S. Open champion, found himself mired in the fourth-set tiebreaker he had fought so diligently to create.

Across the net, Boris Becker served for the match, pushing Lendl to the brink of disappointment with an unbreakable ace and then sealing his first U.S. Open championship with a blazing service winner to Lendl's backhand.

With his 7-6, 1-6, 6-3, 7-6 victory in a match that lasted 3 hours, 51 minutes, Becker expanded his Grand Slam dominion with his first away from the green grass of Wimbledon, where he had prevailed on three occasions.

"It's probably the best moment in my tennis life," said Becker, 21, who made it his mission this year to "learn to love" the difficult conditions at the National Tennis Center at Flushing Meadows after four fruitless trips here.

For Lendl, 29, this marked the second consecutive year that his arduous preparation for the Open, a tournament whose final he has achieved a record eight times, had been for naught.

Last year, he sacrificed his title and the No. 1 spot in the world to Mats Wilander, and Sunday, if unofficially, he handed that status over to Becker, the youngest men's finalist since John McEnroe in 1980 and the first West German men's finalist since 1937.

After the final point, Lendl's face grew a little more hollow as Becker, as has become his rampanant custom, rocketed his racket high into the stands and raised both fists in celebration.

"Boris played with a lot of power, and he kept pressing me," said Lendl, who indeed knuckled under to the pressure when Becker applied it in timely fashion during the first-set and fourth-set tiebreakers.

There was no love lost between

Lendl, who has won every Grand Slam event except Wimbledon, and Becker.

Earlier in the tournament, Lendl suggested that he felt no pressure at the Open because he had already proven himself here.

Such pressure, he said, should presumably be the province of Becker, who needed to show himself to be an all-surface champion and not a one-trick pony.

Becker, in turn, suggested that the Open was aptly named because

in the second set, Lendl buckled down and played mistake-free tennis, breaking Becker in both the fourth and sixth games to take a commanding 5-1 lead. Lendl served out the final game of the set at love and evened the match with a clenched fist to match his already clenched jaw.

But the match seasawed back in Becker's favor in the third set, despite his taking extra time during the changeovers to spray coolant on his left thigh, which had begun to cramp.

While the ball was in play, Becker appeared impervious to his discomfort, playing so aggressively against Lendl's service in the second game that he earned a break for 2-0. He held serve with another ace to take a 3-0 lead, and moved into a 4-1 lead by holding serve in the fifth game.

Although Lendl, taking advantage of Becker's stiffness, broke back in the seventh game, he followed it up with so weak a service game that the West German broke him to love for a 5-3 advantage.

Serving for the third set, Becker survived one break point and, screaming "Yes!" after each serve, captured the set by pounding two service winners past a stock-still Lendl.

In the fourth set, Lendl sprinted to a 2-0 lead by breaking Becker in the second game, but Becker canceled that when he exploited Lendl again in the third game and assumed temporary control of the set by breaking Lendl once more in the fifth game.

On the grandstand court, Jennifer Capriati, 13, already receiving advance billing as a Chris Evert for the year 2000, confronted Rachel McQuillan of Australia in the junior girls' singles final and coasted to a 6-2, 6-3 victory.

The tennis prodigy had asked to compete in women's professional events this year but was prevented from doing so because she was not yet 14.

U.S. OPEN

its horrid conditions and unvarying surface gave, with just one exception, all 128 challengers an even chance. The exception, Becker said, was Lendl, who marches through the draw in robotic fashion.

"I don't know if anybody can beat him," Becker said in mock surrender.

Becker, however, was the only player in the Open able to console himself with the knowledge that although Lendl was making a record eighth consecutive trek to the final, he, Becker, had emerged the victor from their last three meetings.

Neither player performed very well in the first set, with Becker's volleys suffering from a wavy wrist, and Lendl tumbling an indeterminate number of backhand drives into the net.

Lendl double-faulted to be broken in the second game. But he began a recovery in the fifth, sending a forehand blazing down the line past Becker, and held serve in the sixth to even the set at 3-3.

But it was Becker who shone in the first-set tiebreaker, claiming five straight points on a combination of swift service winners and backhands underhit by Lendl. Becker won the tiebreaker, 7-2, when Lendl, to compensate for earlier weak backhands, overhit one and sailed it out of bounds.

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Becker Leaps Into Another Realm

Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — In the summer of 1985, an untested, untested and all-but-unknown strawberry blond from West Germany astounded the sport of tennis by winning its most prestigious championship, Wimbledon, at the audacious age of 17.

Boris Becker was the youngest man ever to do that. He was no more than a boy, really, and people wondered what on earth he was doing. For all those who reverentially called him a prodigy, an equal number reserved judgment, all but daring him to do it again.

To prove it wasn't a fluke, Becker repeated the process the next year. Now 21, Becker has won Wimbledon three times, besting those hallowed British legends like no one since Bjorn Borg.

Yet for all the promise Becker has shown, for all the times he has teased with his brilliance, he had remained essentially a one-trick pony. It was a showstopper of a trick, Wimbledon, but it was the same dateline every year.

Run Becker on a grass track, he can't lose. Put him on any other surface, he's out of the money. Never past the round of 16 in the Australian. Never past the semifinals in the French, or the U.S. Open. All the praise people were ready to heap on him, all the bouquets, all the hosannas remained tied up overhead like balloons at a political convention. When would he see the breakthrough Grand Slam victory, the one that would certify Becker's greatness?

Now that's done.

In his first U.S. Open final, his first Grand Slam final away from the friendly, familiar turf of English soil, Becker huffed, and he yuffed, and he blew the door down. In besting Ivan Lendl on the hard court precisely tailored to Lendl's baseline rallying, Becker bearded the lion in his den.

Lendl has played in eight straight Open finals; he is the man who came to dinner and ended up renting a room. It is getting so you can't hold an Open final without him. The man who engraves the championship trophy stands Lendl's name.

By beating Lendl, particularly by beating him here, Becker has arrived at a surprising moment. Not only has he added his name to a celestial short list of players in the Open era (since 1968) who have won Wimbledon and the U.S. Open in the same year, but he has also become the No. 1 ranking from his secure seaboard in the stone and clasped it to his chest. It's his, and let the computer rankings be damned.

Imagine the frustration Lendl must feel. Unlike Becker, who was an explosion of heat and light, Lendl's climb up the mountain was arduous and incremental. He got to five Grand Slam finals before he won one, and everywhere he turned someone was calling him a choker. He was 24 before he won his first, in Paris, and 26 before he won at Flushing Meadows.

He never has won Wimbledon, of course; that is his albatross. The first time he made the final there, in 1986, he suffered the ignominy of being spanked in straight sets — by Becker, of all people.

Now he has come in second to Becker here, in the

national championship of his adopted country, on his home court, sentenced to endure the pain of hearing the New York crowd cheer a foreigner, a man who wrecked their Davis Cup hopes, rather than him, an immigrant who wants nothing more than to simmer in the melting pot of the American Dream. How can this be, Lendl must be wondering, and where does he go from here?

He is 29 and cannot win Wimbledon before 30. How many more chances will he have? That is what stands between him and greatness, that solitary championship, and it is Becker's little corner of the world. How will Lendl uncover the magic word that gets him through the gate?

He can't lit as hard as Becker, he can't serve as hard. Becker is getting better. Lendl is getting older. What good does another U.S. Open platé do him? He's got stacks of them. How many people is he going to have over for dinner? If Lendl never wins Wimbledon, he is just the man who kept the seat warm between golden aces. He is to tennis what Larry Holmes is to boxing.

Meanwhile, Becker, who couldn't win anything except Wimbledon, is the U.S. Open champion at 21, way ahead of Lendl's schedule. Becker also is ahead of Bjorn Borg, who never won here at all. Becker is Mike Tyson.

Something in the way he plays attracts American fans like no other foreign player. He's a big man — huge by tennis standards, at 6 feet 4 (1.94 meters) and 185 pounds (84 kilograms). Had he been born here, he would never have played tennis — he would be a redshirt junior tight end for the University of Nebraska football team.

He has a huge game. He can go down love-30 and be unconcerned because of his howitzer serve; nobody's safe when he lets the big dog bark. Against Lendl, one of the finest returners in the game, Becker had 11 aces and 23 service winners — 34 points on one shot, including the final two of the decisive tiebreaker.

But it is not just his serve. It is the reckless way he moves, the uncomprehending athleticism, the fearless diving and flopping enthusiasm that are so typically American. With that shock of reddish hair, that thick, bristling mane flapping as he devours the ground in pursuit of the ball, Becker seems a lion on the prowl, king of the court.

He even has been heard to growl after particularly exhilarating points. You can imagine him growling up on the streets, a sports urchin in urban America, sweeping away the broken glass to practice his tennis on a public-concrete basketball on a playground hoop with chain nets.

Becker has a spontaneity that Lendl can only marvel at, an elasticity that Lendl can only envy, a nonchalance that Lendl can only dream about.

It's not that Lendl isn't a worthy champion; he has been that and more, an indefatigable competitor, the hardest-working man in the game, the ultimate systems analyst, a problem solver. He held the game in good hands.

But Becker gives it wings.

Britain Forms Anti-Hooligan Unit

LONDON — Britain said on Monday that it was setting up a special police intelligence unit to fight soccer hooliganism at home and abroad.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd said violence by English fans who rampaged through Stockholm last week before and after an England-Sweden match had strengthened the case for the new body, to be known as the National Football Intelligence Unit.

"Last week's events in Stockholm reinforced the need for such a unit as this. The NFUI will strengthen liaison with police abroad as well as co-ordinating police intelligence on hard-core football hooliganism in this country," Hurd said.

The new unit will help identify offenders, give advance warning of possible troublemakers and recommend the level of policing in and around soccer grounds. It will not be expected to infiltrate groups of soccer hooligans, as in previous police operations.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	1	0	0	1.000	27	24
New England	1	0	0	1.000	20	30
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1.000	24	30
Albany	1	0	0	1.000	24	27
NY Jets	1	0	0	1.000	24	27

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	17	17
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	17	17
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1.000	0	51

Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	50	44	.529	0
Baltimore	48	46	.509	2 1/2
Minnesota	47	47	.500	3 1/2
Seattle	46	48	.489	4 1/2
New York	45	49	.479	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	50	44	.529	0
St. Louis	47	47	.500	2 1/2
Atlanta	46	48	.489	3 1/2
New York	45	49	.479	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	44	50	.468	5 1/2

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Score	Opponent
Chicago	9-0	San Francisco
San Diego	6-0	San Francisco
Pittsburgh	6-0	San Francisco

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Score	Opponent
Chicago	9-0	San Francisco
San Diego	6-0	San Francisco
Pittsburgh	6-0	San Francisco

College Top 25

Team	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Notre Dame (37)	9-0-0	1,440	2
2. Michigan (15)	1-0-0	1,240	3
3. Miami, Fla. (5)	1-0-0	1,200	4
4. Nebraska (2)	1-0-0	1,200	5

Soccer

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Team	Score	Opponent
Bolivia 2, Peru 1		
Paraguay 2, Ecuador 1		

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Valencia 2, Valladolid 1		
Atletico Bilbao 2, Espanol 1		

2nd DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Sevilla 1, Real Madrid 0		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

3rd DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

4th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

5th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

6th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

7th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

8th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

9th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

10th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

11th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

12th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

13th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

14th DIVISION

Team	Score	Opponent
Real Madrid 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1		

Doubles Victory Eases Navratilova's Anguish Over Singles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Martina and Hana Show made a grand debut in Grand Slam play.

Martina Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova, two Czechoslovakia-born players who joined forces after Navratilova split with longtime partner Pam Shriver, won the U.S. Open women's doubles title on Sunday. They beat Shriver and Mary Joe Fernandez in the final, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

"If you have two good doubles players, even the first time together, they do well," said Navratilova, who won the Family Circle Cup doubles with Mandlikova in April, their first tournament together. "They know the angles. There have to be certain ingredients and, obviously, Hana and I have it."

Navratilova and Shriver have certainly had it, having combined for 19 Grand Slam doubles crowns. But they split last month,

although Navratilova insists it is a "trial separation."

"Unfortunately, too much has been said publicly already," said Navratilova, who will team with Shriver in the Federation Cup next month. "I think that I'd like to look at the positive side, which is that we had one of the greatest partnerships of all time together. It may still continue, it may not."

The way Navratilova and Mandlikova won, a rematch with Shriver on a regular basis might be a longshot.

"Winning with Martina is a great honor," Mandlikova said. "I enjoyed it. As to the future, it is up to her, not me. I didn't do well in singles, but this is very good for my confidence."

It shouldn't hurt Navratilova's psyche, either. On Saturday, Steffi Graf beat Navratilova for the singles crown.

Navratilova, 32, said the doubles victory helped to ease the pain but admitted that

she put more than a little pressure on herself to win the doubles.

"If we had lost I would really be devastated," said the world's No. 2 woman player after winning her 28th Grand Slam doubles title. "This helps a lot."

"I had nightmares about a couple of points that could have turned the match my way," she said of her loss to Graf, a match in which Navratilova had a 6-3, 4-2 lead and appeared on her way to a fifth U.S. Open title.

"I don't think I ever lost being up like that in a Grand Slam," she said.

Shriver and Fernandez, a fellow American, never had played together and became a team moments before the entry deadline.

"Our schedules didn't work out well this year," Shriver said of her association with Navratilova. "We only played two tournaments in five months and lost them both. It was also at a time I was questioning my

dedication."

Navratilova and Mandlikova split \$104,000. Shriver and Fernandez divided \$52,000.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)

